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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Ukraine Said Seeking Command of Nuclear Forces *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jun]* 2
Baker, Kozyrev Continue To Differ on Arms *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Jun]* 3
Scientists Recommend Nuclear Plant Closures *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]* 3
Global Security System in 'National Interests' *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 Jun]* 4
Estonia Seeks Aid in Dismantling Reactors *[BALTFAX]* 5
Udmurtia Plans To Destroy Chemical Weapons *[ITAR-TASS]* 6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Commentary on Possible NATO Role in Karabakh *[KURANTY 10 Jun]* 7
CIS Officer Visits With Italy, NATO Navies *[Russian TV]* 7
New Association Formed To Promote Trade *[PRAVDA 9 Jun]* 7
Writers' Union Now 'International Community' *[ITAR-TASS]* 8
Communications Venture Offers Services for Rubles *[MOSCOW NEWS FAX DIGEST]* 8
Decommissioned Warship Sold to India for Scrap *[ITAR-TASS]* 8

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

Military

Directive on Armed Forces Transfer From Ukraine *[UKRINFORM]* 9

Commonwealth

Interstate Space Program Problems Examined *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jun]* 9
Agricultural Developments for 4-10 Jun *[Radio Rossii, etc.]* 10
Transport System 'Threatening To Fall Apart' *[Moscow TV]* 10

Media

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 11 Jun 10

RUSSIA

International Affairs

More on Kozyrev's U.S. Visit, Baker Talks *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jun]* 12
'Americans Demanded Too Much' *[INTERFAX]* 12
Reduction Figures Discussed *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Jun]* 13
Foreign Ministry Comments *[ITAR-TASS]* 13
More on Yeltsin's Upcoming North American Trip 13
Disarmament, Economy To Dominate *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 June]* 13
Yeltsin on Disarmament *[Radio Rossii]* 14
Official Previews Visit *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Spokesman on Investment Agreement *[ITAR-TASS]* 15
U.S. Envoy on Freedom Support Bill *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]* 15
Burbulis Receives U.S. Ambassador Strauss *[ITAR-TASS]* 15
Yeltsin Meets With Kyrgyz President for Talks 16

Friendship Treaty Signed *[Moscow Radio]* 16
Yeltsin on Accomplishments *[INTERFAX]* 16
Statements on Treaty *[Moscow TV]* 16
Most Favored Nation Status Noted *[ITAR-TASS]* 17
Treaty Protects Ethnic Minorities *[Russian TV]* 17
Rutskoy Interviewed During Visit to Brazil *[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 7 Jun]* 17
Delegation Authorized To Sign Ecology Convention *[ITAR-TASS]* 20
'Official Invitation' to G-7 Meeting Received *[ITAR-TASS]* 20
Kozyrev Denies Rumors of Resignation *[ITAR-TASS]* 20
Envoy Argues Against Excluding FRY From CSCE *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jun]* 21
Poland's Walesa on Relations With Russia, Ukraine *[KURANTY 10 Jun]* 21
Environmental Damage to Poland by Army Assessed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]* 21
Information Minister Views CIS Relations *[ITAR-TASS]* 22
'World This Week' Assesses Events, Relations *[Moscow Radio]* 22
DEN Weekly Denies Revealing State Secrets *[ITAR-TASS]* 22
Foreign Ministry on Situation in Cambodia *[ITAR-TASS]* 23

Federation Affairs

Further on Yeltsin, Armed Forces Meeting 23
Border Policies Detailed *[INTERFAX]* 23
'Semi-Transparent' Boundary Eyed *[ITAR-TASS]* 25
Nuclear Questions Addressed *[ITAR-TASS]* 25
National Currencies Cited *[Moscow TV]* 26
Grachev on Withdrawals, Appointments *[INTERFAX]* 27
Grachev Previews Summer Training *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]* 27
Details of Defense Ministry Appointments Noted *[ITAR-TASS]* 27
Yeltsin Scales 'Mountain' of Military Problems *[Moscow Radio]* 28
'Governability' of Military Organ Viewed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Jun]* 28
Military Wages 'Not Keeping Pace' With Prices *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jun]* 30
Provisions of Military Service Law Discussed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]* 31
Yeltsin Meets Journalists, Sums Up Past Year *[ITAR-TASS]* 32
Yeltsin Sees 'Limit' in Standard of Living *[Moscow Radio]* 32
Yeltsin Seeks Unity Among Muslims, Other Faiths *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Gaydar To Represent Yeltsin in Law Review *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jun]* 33
Chubays Gives News Conference on New Post *[KURANTY 4 Jun]* 33
Aven To Chair Commission on GATT Membership *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 29 May]* 33
Rutskoy Examines Future of Entrepreneurs *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Jun]* 34
Starovoytova Cables Support to North Ossetians *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 5 Jun]* 37
Resolution on Foreign-Financed Enterprises *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 4 Jun]* 37
Bank Chief, Government's Role Assessed *[IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]* 37
Tasks of Agricultural Reform Body Outlined *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jun]* 38
Foreign Ministry Investigates Information Leaks *[INTERFAX]* 39
Ministry 'Unlikely' Source *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jun]* 39
Foreign Ministry in 'Grave' Currency Position *[IZVESTIYA 1 Jun]* 39
Organized Crime Links With Officials Detailed *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]* 40
Officials Seek Compensation for Information *[ITAR-TASS]* 40
'Power Abuse' Protested *[INTERFAX]* 41
Interior Ministry Official Gives News Conference *[INTERFAX]* 41
Border Troops Under Security Ministry *[KURANTY 5 Jun]* 41
Details on Security Ministry Dismissals Noted *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]* 41
Further on Security Ministry Officials Ousting *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Jun]* 42
Oleynikov Dismissal Viewed *[ITAR-TASS]* 42
Possible Factors Weighed *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 10 Jun]* 43
Records Show Stalin Not 'Secluded' in Jun 1941 *[ITAR-TASS]* 43
Yakovlev Warns of Dangers of Economic Decline *[INTERFAX]* 44
Paper Warns Against Backtracking on Reforms *[IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]* 44
Economic Congress Members View Progress *[ITAR-TASS]* 45
'Disastrous State' of Agriculture Complex Eyed *[Moscow Radio]* 45
Factions Remark on Reforms After Reshuffle *[Moscow International]* 45
Adviser on Reshuffle's Impact on Policies *[INTERFAX]* 46

Commentary on Gorbachev-Government Row *[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]* 46
Volskiy 'Main Figure' in New Renewal Party *[IZVESTIYA 1 Jun]* 47
Disarray Marks 'Democratic Russia' Plenum *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jun]* 47
Social Democrat Leader on Party's Aims *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 8 Jun]* 49

Supreme Soviet

Deputies Remark on Council of Ministers Bill *[INTERFAX]* 50
Parliament Makes Changes in Privatization Law *[INTERFAX]* 50
Central Bank Leadership Introduced to Session *[INTERFAX]* 51
Draft Law on Security of State Power Discussed *[ITAR-TASS]* 51
Soviet of Nationalities Session Detailed *[Moscow Radio]* 52
Ossetians Picket Parliament 10 Jun *[INTERFAX]* 52
Calls For Peaceful Border Settlements Noted *[POSTFACTUM]* 52
Communists Block Passage of Holiday Declaration *[INTERFAX]* 52

Regional Affairs

Weapons Seized From North Ossetia 'Intercepted' *[INTERFAX]* 53
State of Emergency in North Ossetia Extended *[ITAR-TASS]* 53
Yeltsin 'Assailed' by 'Rabid Mob' in Plesetsk *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Jun]* 53
Ingush Reaction to Republic Formation Cited *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 Jun]* 54
Dudayev Rejects Talks With Russian Authorities *[INTERFAX]* 54
Checheniya Feels 'Mass Exodus' of Russians *[INTERFAX]* 55
Defense Enterprises in Severo-Dvinsk Closed *[Russian TV]* 55
Krasnoyarsk Called 'Powder Keg' of Siberia *[PRAVDA 9 Jun]* 55
Popov Cites Lack of Powers for Resignation *[ITAR-TASS]* 55
Further on Reasons for Popov Resignation *[KURANTY 9 Jun]* 56

UKRAINE

National Affairs

Border Decision Forces 'To Take Measures' *[Kiev International]* 58
Kravchuk Meets Heads of Nuclear Power Stations *[UKRINFORM]* 58
Crack in Chernobyl Reactor Sarcophagus Reported *[Radio Rossii]* 58
Kravchuk Undecided on National Currency *[Radio Rossii]* 59
Ministers Decide on Social Assistance, Prices *[Kiev Radio]* 59
Taxation System Discussed With President *[Kiev International]* 59
Russia To Pay for Use of Oil Pipeline *[UKRINFORM]* 59
Zhirinovskiy's Visit to Crimea Protested *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 9 Jun]* 60
Merchant Fleet Director Outlines Complaints *[DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA 21 May]* 60
Split in Social Democratic Party Viewed *[DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA 28 May]* 61
Ukrainian Cossacks Create Society in Luhansk *[MOLOD UKRAYINY 4 Jun]* 62
Congress of Romanians Adopts Resolution *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 62
No Coexistence Problems With Romanians Noted *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 63

WESTERN REGION

Byelarus

Treaty Signing With Russia Expected 26 Jun *[Radio Rossii]* 64
Forces To Admit All Military Schools Graduates *[POSTFACTUM]* 64
'Consultative' Character of Referendum Supported *[INTERFAX]* 64
Referendum To Call Supreme Soviet Session Urged *[ITAR-TASS]* 64
Parliament Leader Shushkevich Criticized *[INTERFAX]* 65
Protocol Signed on Relations With Cape Verde *[ITAR-TASS]* 65

Moldova

Snegur Signs Border Guard Troops Decree *[Bucharest Radio]* 65

Snegur Calls For 'Genuine' Sovereignty *[INTERFAX]* 66
Snegur Interviewed on Dniester, CIS, Romania *[Ankara TV]* 66
Russian, Romanian Aides on Dniester Situation *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 9 June]* 66
Police Question Value of Military Observers *[ITAR-TASS]* 67
Cease-Fire Broken in Bendery After 1-Month Calm *[ITAR-TASS]* 67
Parliament Moves To Settle Dniester Conflict *[ITAR-TASS]* 67
Kozyrev Statement on Dniester Crisis Viewed *[Radio Rossii]* 67
Official on Problems of Ethnic Russians *[ITAR-TASS]* 68
Introduction of 200-Ruble Coupons Announced *[Russian TV]* 68

CENTRAL ASIA

Kyrgyzstan

Military Service, Accord With Russia Discussed *[Moscow Radio]* 69
Republic's Situation Nearing 'Danger Point' *[PRAVDA 9 Jun]* 69
Government Reviews New Economic Program *[ITAR-TASS]* 70

Tajikistan

Opposition Group Demands Stabilization *[ITAR-TASS]* 70
Nabiyev's Meetings in Leninabad Protested *[INTERFAX]* 71
Nabiyev Assails Opposition Accusations *[Dushanbe Radio]* 71

Turkmenistan

Chairman Says Republic To Build Armed Forces *[INTERFAX]* 72
Niyazov, Grachev Welcome Military Accord *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 June]* 72
Foreign Minister on Islam, Privatization, CIS *[Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG 11 Jun]* 73

CAUCASUS

Armenia

Adviser on Azerbaijani Conditions for Talks *[Moscow Radio]* 74
Azerbaijani Use of 'Toxic Substance' Reported *[ITAR-TASS]* 74
Yerevan Radio Reports Azerbaijani Attacks 74
Nagorno-Karabakh Official Gives News Conference *[POSTFACTUM]* 74
Official Says Dialogue With Turkey Continues *[INTERFAX]* 75
President Ter-Petrosyan Arrives in Argentina *[ITAR-TASS]* 75

Azerbaijan

CIS Forces Blamed for Destroying Airfields *[INTERFAX]* 75
'Tense Situation' in Russian Troop Withdrawal *[Moscow Radio]* 75
Defense Ministry Issues Air Space Warning *[ITAR-TASS]* 76
Foreign Minister Gives First News Briefing *[Moscow TV]* 76
Rejects Vote-Rigging Charges *[INTERFAX]* 76
Reaction to Election Results Summarized, Viewed *[INTERFAX]* 76
Further on Elchibey's Policy, Strategy *[Moscow TV]* 77
Aliyev Says Nakhichevan Declared 'Free Zone' *[Istanbul HURRIYET 7 Jun]* 77
Nakhichevan Sets Up Defense, Development Fund *[ITAR-TASS]* 77
Continued Fighting in Nakhichevan Reported *[Ankara Radio]* 78
Baku Radio Reports Armenian Attacks, Fighting 78
'Tense' Situation in Dzhebrailskiy 78

Georgia

Possibility of Conflict With Russia Noted *[POSTFACTUM]* 78
Kazbegi Talks Favor 'Immediate Cease-Fire' *[Tbilisi Radio]* 79
Agreement Signed *[ITAR-TASS]* 79

Cease-Fire Set for 12 Jun *[INTERFAX]* 79
Participants Make Appeal *[INTERFAX]* 80
Transcaucasian Command Receives Ultimatums *[POSTFACTUM]* 80
Shevardnadze Comments on Tskhinvali Events *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jun]* 81
S. Ossetia's Teziyev on Fighting, Talks *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 11 Jun]* 81
Group Begins To Monitor Cease-Fire Accord *[INTERFAX]* 81
Militants Continue To Attack Tskhinvali *[ITAR-TASS]* 82
'Relative Lull' Reported in Tskhinvali *[ITAR-TASS]* 82
Ukrainian President's Envoys Meet Shevardnadze *[Moscow Radio]* 82
Independence of 7 Former Republics Recognized *[ITAR-TASS]* 82
Kitovani Meets Gamsakhurdia Supporters *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 Jun]* 82

BALTIC STATES

Estonia

Government Claims Russia's Pechora District *[Moscow International]* 83
Official on Troop Withdrawal Talks With Russia *[INTERFAX]* 83
Government Approves Passport Regulations *[Tallinn Radio]* 83
New 'Full' Visa Requirements To Begin 1 Jul *[Tallinn Radio]* 83

Latvia

Stockholm Radio: Marines Arrive in Riga 83
Russian Air Force Restrictions Reported *[Riga International]* 83
Gorbunovs Remarks on World Ecology Conference *[Riga Radio]* 84
Citizens' Groups Urge Information on Ex-KGB *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]* 84
Immigration, Sojourn of Foreigners Law Adopted *[Riga Radio]* 85
Frozen Foreign Currency Recovered From Moscow *[Riga International]* 85

Lithuania

Butkevicius Meets CIS Border Troops Commander *[Vilnius International]* 85
Vagnorius Interviewed on Government's Tasks *[Vilnius Radio]* 85
Further on Remarks *[BALTFAX]* 85
Political Struggle Sharpens After Referendum *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jun]* 86
Guard Minister Suspends Political, Party Role *[BALTFAX]* 87
Police To Launch Antinarcotics Operation *[BALTFAX]* 87
Financial Threat To Radio Vilnius Recedes *[Vilnius Radio]* 87

Yeltsin Further Details Border Plans

Russian President Boris Yeltsin spoke further to top military officials on the subject of Russia's boundaries. The question of a border with Georgia is "especially hard to resolve," Yeltsin said, but if "democratic transformations" occur a "semi-transparent border guarded by mobile detachments only" will be maintained, INTERFAX reports. A border with Azerbaijan was suggested as well as Central Asia, due to the "unacceptable" "visa-exempt entry from Iran and Turkey" through Kazakhstan into Russia. Ukraine presents the "most intricate problem" in its "apparent bent to introduce its national currency" which Yeltsin claims gives Russia the "right" to introduce the border issue. "We cannot afford to keep our doors open for anyone indiscriminately," Yeltsin stated.

Nuclear Issues in Kozyrev's U.S. Talks

Commenting on the talks between Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, a "senior Russian diplomat said that "Americans demanded too much" regarding the framework of a nuclear arms reduction treaty, reports INTERFAX. The diplomat said that "Americans insist on such a cut in Russian intercontinental ballistic missiles which Russian military experts regard as 'excessive.' Russian specialists view as 'unequal' an 'exchange' offered by Americans for Russia to reduce far more of its IBMs than the number of sea-based nuclear missiles to be cut by the U.S."

Radio Rossii reports that Russian President Boris Yeltsin hoped that a "document" determining the "framework principles for reducing nuclear armaments" will be signed during his upcoming U.S. visit. He said that the signing of such a document would offer Russia the "opportunity to achieve a deeper reduction of nuclear armaments than the START Treaty."

CIS Commander on Ukraine's Nuclear Quest

CIS Joint Armed Forces Strategic Forces Commander, Army General Yuriy Maksimov, stated to IZVESTIYA that Ukraine "is becoming in practice a country which possesses nuclear weapons." Under CIS agreements signed in Alma-Ata and Minsk, the "strategic forces and strategic nuclear armaments deployed on the territory of the four CIS countries are subject to centralized command and control and are to come under the single direction and control of the strategic forces command." However, Ukraine, "in spite of these and other commitments" "has...started taking practical steps aimed...at assuming effective command and possession of the nuclear weapons...on its territory."

CIS Accused of Azerbaijani Destruction

INTERFAX reports that the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry "accused" the CIS Armed Forces Command of destroying "military airdromes" in Azerbaijan. "'Military airdromes, facilities, and radiotechnical equipment'" in Kyurdamir, Sitlochay, and Dollyar on 9 June were "'put out of operation, radars were destroyed, living apartments burnt'", said a Defense Ministry statement. The ministry assessed "this act as a crude provocation on the part of Russia and violation of the agreement on the withdrawal" of CIS forces. Moscow Radio notes that the withdrawal of troops "is going far from smoothly."

North Ossetia Extends State of Emergency

ITAR-TASS reports the North Ossetian Supreme Soviet decided to impose a curfew in Vladikavkaz and to extend the state of emergency in the capital and other districts. The North Ossetian parliamentary speaker, Akhsarbek Galazov, explained the state of emergency was introduced "after 'destructive elements' from the neighboring South Ossetia" seized artillery from a Vladikavkaz train station. In a related report, INTERFAX states the "convoy of captors" were later "intercepted...close to the town of Alagir."

Ukraine Said Seeking Command of Nuclear Forces

PM1006180092 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Viktor Litovkin: "Commander of the Strategic Forces Accuses Ukrainian Leadership of Attempts To Wreck International Accords"]

[Text] The servicemen of a number of units of strategic designation stationed in Ukraine have recently taken the oath of allegiance to that republic. The Ukrainian Defense Ministry is creating structures designed for the control [upravlyat] of strategic forces, including those equipped with nuclear weapons. In this regard Army General Yuriy Maksimov, commander of the CIS Joint Armed Forces Strategic Forces, asked IZVESTIYA's military observer to call on him and made the following statement for publication.

Under the Alma-Ata and Minsk agreements among the CIS states and the international commitments assumed by the heads of Russia, Ukraine, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan, the strategic forces and strategic nuclear armaments deployed on the territory of the four CIS countries are subject to centralized command and control and are to come under the single direction and control of the strategic forces command. The procedure governing the chain of command, decisionmaking, the necessity of using strategic nuclear forces, and their status, is determined by these agreements.

On the whole these provisions are being met. And the Protocol to the Treaty on the Reduction of Strategic Offensive Arms signed by Russia, Ukraine, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan in Lisbon should help settle all questions connected with these weapons.

Russia will remain the legal successor to the USSR with the status of a nuclear state. Ukraine, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan have stated their readiness to comply with the provisions of previously signed international treaties and to lay no claim to the possession of nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, however, Ukraine, in spite of these and other commitments, has actually started taking practical steps aimed essentially at assuming effective command and possession of the nuclear weapons located on its territory. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree whereby all groupings of strategic nuclear forces deployed on the territory of the state are included within the Ukrainian Armed Forces. This was then confirmed by an order by Defense Minister Colonel General Konstantin Morozov. Moreover, a special control body—the Center for the Administrative Command and Control of the Troops of the Strategic Nuclear Forces—is being set up in the Ukrainian Defense Ministry.

These acts effectively establish dual command and dual leadership of the strategic nuclear forces, drastically restrict the functions of the strategic forces command, and lead directly to violation of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Ukraine, in General Maksimov's opinion, is becoming in practice a country which possesses nuclear weapons.

The Ukrainian leadership has in practice removed the Moscow command from manpower acquisition and the selection and appointment of commanders for missile units, the training of servicemen, and the performance of other important tasks concerning combat readiness. Only operational management has been left to the strategic forces command.

But how is this to be done, the strategic forces' leadership wonders, if Kiev demands that missile troop officers swear an oath of allegiance to the people of Ukraine, as this means that people on duty on the nuclear button will carry out orders not from Moscow, but from the capital of Ukraine.

There are 276 strategic missile launchers, with more than 1,200 nuclear-tipped warhead assemblies [boyevykh blokov yadernykh boyegolovok], plus several hundred nuclear warheads for long-range bomber aircraft deployed in Ukraine.

The training center at Kotovsk, in the environs of Odessa; two technical maintenance facilities for strategic aviation; and two regiments of strategic bombers at Uzin and Priluki, whose officers have taken the Ukrainian oath of allegiance; a combat equipment maintenance facility at Sarny; and a school for junior-grade specialists at Vinnitsa figure among the strategic units that have effectively switched to Kiev's command.

If this process continues, as the Ukrainian leadership is insisting, the missile men consider that the dispute over the division of the Black Sea Fleet, about which so much has been heard, will look like child's play compared with the struggle for possession of the strategic nuclear missiles in Ukraine.

Where, then, is the solution to the present crisis? Army General Maksimov considers that the leaders of the Ukraine should announce, in line with the state's international commitments, that they will not interfere in the direct leadership of the strategic nuclear forces, bypassing the CIS Joint Armed Forces Main Command and the Strategic Forces Command. As has already been done, incidentally, in Byelarus and Kazakhstan.

Until the talks with the Ukrainian leadership produce results, the fate of the strategic missiles is in doubt. In this case, according to Maksimov, Ukraine's leadership should officially declare its state a nuclear power possesing strategic nuclear systems. Moscow will cut itself off from the command and control of them and switch it to Kiev. Then all responsibility for violation of international committments, the state of the strategic forces, and nuclear security will rest solely with Ukraine.

Baker, Kozyrev Continue To Differ on Arms

PM1106104092 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 92 p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Golts: "Newspapers Jumped the Gun: Ministers Have Not Yet Reached Agreement"]

[Text] It seems that the American newspapers, and in their wake the Russian ones, jumped the gun when they declared that at the talks held in Washington the leaders of the two countries' foreign policy departments had reached agreement regarding the further reduction in strategic arms which is supposed to follow the implementation of the START Treaty. After concluding their talks, A. Kozyrev and J. Baker told journalists that they had succeeded in agreeing on a large number of questions relating to the forthcoming summit meeting. According to the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry it is a question of problems of conversion, cooperation in space, and economic agreements.

However, they did not succeed in coming to a joint opinion on arms reduction. J. Baker noted that the differences are connected primarily with the time frame for such agreements, and also with differences in the weapons systems in question. The difficulties at the talks, in A. Kozyrev's opinion, are today not concerned with seeking a balance of mutual threats. It is a question of seeking "the right realistic and technically feasible path for the elimination of the accumulated arsenals of weapons."

In an interview for an ITAR-TASS correspondent A. Kozyrev also stressed that "it would be unjustified to show any haste. Both national interests and the interests of general security must be taken into account."

For obvious reasons, the leaders of the foreign policy departments are not initiating the public into the specific content of the talks. However, it may be assumed that they are trying to reconcile the initiatives put forward at the beginning of the year by G. Bush and B. Yeltsin. Let me remind you that our president proposed that each country reduce its nuclear arsenals to 2,500 weapons by the end of this decade. Washington thought that such reductions would adversely affect U.S. security. So G. Bush was more modest: The implementation of his initiatives would result in a level of 4,700 weapons.

To all appearances, the main stumbling block is not only the divergence in the quantitative parameters of the future reductions (THE WASHINGTON POST even claims that "the Russians accepted the U.S. proposal for a reduction to 4,700 warheads"). It is well known that the Americans are insisting on the elimination of all our ground-based missiles which they call "heavy." But these are one of the main components, if not the main component, of Russia's nuclear potential. And its destruction could create problems in our security system. Washington justifies its insistence by saying that these are the missiles with the potential to inflict a first strike on the United States. Many American experts see this approach primarily as a manifestation of "cold war" thinking.

Be that as it may, neither Kozyrev nor Baker is planning to call off the talks. And although the summit meeting begins in less than a week, they have not ruled out the possibility that progress could be achieved in the days that remain. We will learn in the near future whether or not their efforts culminate in success.

Scientists Recommend Nuclear Plant Closures

PM1006140492 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Sergey Leskov: "Academy of Sciences Recommends Closing the Majority of Russian Nuclear Power Stations"]

[Text] During Russian President B. Yeltsin's forthcoming visit to the United States, and also during the summit meeting of the seven leading industrial countries in Munich, one of the most pressing questions will be the safety of the nuclear power industry in the CIS countries. The Russian Academy of Sciences Presidium has made recommendations to the Russian delegation that differ fundamentally from those approved by the nuclear departments.

The heated disputes which have been raging recently around nuclear power failed to bring about any appreciable movement in the demarcation line dividing the two sides. Supporters of AES's [nuclear power stations] rejected the majority of their opponents' criticisms and claimed that the improvements made to the design of power stations since the Chernobyl accident ensure an acceptable safety level.

Now, after careful analysis taking into account world requirements for AES's, the Russian Academy of Sciences Presidium has come out categorically in favor of taking out of service nuclear power stations with RBMK [high-power pressure tube] reactors of the "Chernobyl" type and first-generation water-cooled, water-moderated reactors. For the first time those AES's which for various reasons do not meet world safety requirements are openly listed: the Leningrad, Bilibin, Kursk, Beloyarsk, and Smolensk AES's, the No. 2 unit at the Kola AES, and the No. 2 unit at the Novovoronezhskiy AES. Of the nine AES's on Russian territory, only two are not on the "black list"—the Kalinin and Balakovo AES's. The reactors that lack adequate guarantees against accidents should be taken out of operation over a 10-year period.

At the same time the Russian Academy of Sciences Presidium sees no alternative to nuclear power in the long term. And whereas in the next 10 years all that will be done is to complete construction that has already begun and carry out research work, from the beginning of the next century a new upsurge is planned for the sector, based on a fundamentally new generation of AES's. Russia's AES's now provide some 20,000 megawatts of electricity, by the year 2000 their capacity will

reach 25,000 megawatts, and by 2010—43,000 megawatts. The Russian Academy of Sciences Presidium, setting aside all pride, recommended for the first time that in building new AES's we should seek help from Western partners not only in ensuring the safety of AES's, but also in providing them with equipment.

Obviously these plans will require huge resources. The Russian delegation to the forthcoming talks is to include Russian Academy of Sciences Vice President Ye. Velikhov, who, in all probability, will have to persuade the Western community that large-scale support for the Russian nuclear power industry is in their own interests. Otherwise the possibility cannot be ruled out that in the context of an energy crisis the local authorities will do everything possible to prevent the above-mentioned AES's from being taken out of operation. The fact that the wave of protests against nuclear power has already subsided indicates that this is a realistic scenario.

Global Security System in 'National Interests'

MK1006134592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jun 92 pp 1-2

[Article by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Grigoriy Chernyavskiy, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, under "Disarmament" rubric: "From 'Star Wars' to a Global System for the Protection of the World Community: Boris Yeltsin Will Discuss That Topic With George Bush"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At present the threat of global war is virtually nonexistent.

The draft fundamentals of Russia's military doctrine published recently in the press state that, in present-day conditions, military conflict may have catastrophic consequences not only for the countries involved but for life on earth itself. Russia regards the preservation of peace as a priority goal of the protection of its national security. Russia does not regard any one state or coalition of states as its enemy. Russia is prepared to view all peace-loving states in the world community as its allies in averting war as well as in possible actions to maintain peace and ensure security.

The most important aspect of the contemporary military-political situation is the gradual transition from confrontation to partnership relations between Russia and the West. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the danger of the use of nuclear weapons remains on the agenda.

Russia and the United States are taking major new steps to achieve a radical reduction of their strategic offensive arms. It is obvious, however, that strategic nuclear weapons will long be viewed by the nuclear states as a real factor in deterring a potential aggressor. The complete elimination of nuclear weapons is an illusion for political and social reasons. The only realistic aim is to try to maintain the balance around the "nuclear zero" mark. [passage omitted]

There are still interstate contradictions which threaten to develop into localized and regional conflicts and wars. The arms race has not come to a halt. The proliferation of nuclear weapons, missiles, and missile technologies continues. [passage omitted]

In a multipolar world, in conditions of the emergence of partnership relations between nuclear states and the reduction of nuclear arms, the strategy of deterrence acquires new content and presumes not only the existence of strategic offensive weapons but also the means to provide protection against nuclear threats.

Clearly it is in this context that the Russian president's statement during his speech to the UN Security Council in January should be examined: In that speech B.N. Yeltsin proposed examining the question of creating a global system for the protection of the world community based on the reorientation of the U.S. SDI using high-technology systems developed within the Russian defense complex.

This arrangement is designed to substantially augment the existing set of measures to reduce the nuclear danger which are being implemented via international agreements, UN-sponsored cooperation, and national military-technical programs.

The idea of the global protection system was supported in principle by the U.S. administration.

The creation of a global protection system meets the national interests of Russia, which as a leading nuclear power bears a special responsibility together with the United States for averting the threat of nuclear war. It is envisaged that the global protection system be geared to the preparation of practical measures to create an international system for monitoring the proliferation, testing, deployment, and combat use of nuclear missiles, including a set of measures providing protection against the use of such weapons.

Problems related to the global protection system are presently being discussed in state circles and by the public, and there have been various reactions to proposals on the creation of this system from the press. The Russian Government sponsored a large group of experts comprising members of the Russian Academy and leading Russian industrial specialists, these authors among them, to work on this question: That work finished recently. Representatives of the Russian Defense Ministry and Foreign Ministry also took part.

As a result of the discussions that took place the majority of experts supported the idea of the global protection system and recommendations for its implementation were drafted.

The complexity of the political, scientific-technical, and economic problems connected with creating the global

protection system make it impossible to present the finished version of the system today. Russian and U.S. experts first have to accomplish a considerable amount of research in many spheres together.

According to the Russian experts, the global protection system would tackle the following tasks:

—helping to monitor observance of the weapons nonproliferation regime;

—detecting ballistic missile launches, including the monitoring of missile and delivery vehicle test launches;

—notifying world community countries of missile attack;

—protecting the member states against ballistic missiles.

The global protection system's main principle must be that it is open to all peace-loving states. The system must be based on joint creation and operation.

With regard to protection against ballistic missiles, it is deemed expedient to include in the global protection system "supranational" ABM systems geared for the defense not of individual states but of many states together. ABM systems of this kind will be an effective deterrent and will be able to perform a stabilizing role.

Thus it would be correct to think of the future global protection system as an international system for protection against the nuclear threat including all aspects of the nuclear problem.

Work should begin in the very future on the phased creation of the global protection system. The first practical steps in that direction could be to resolve such questions as harnessing the Russian and U.S. national early warning systems and the exchange of defense technologies between them.

The exchange of information on ICBM launches and flight trajectories will make it possible to expand the surveillance zone of regions containing a missile threat, increase the reliability of information, reduce the likelihood of the inadvertent use of nuclear weapons, strengthen confidence between Russia and the United States, and deter a potential aggressor.

An integrating link could be provided by a Russian-U.S. missile early warning center, whose functions include the receipt of data from various sources, national early warning systems among them, and the dissemination of the relevant information among countries involved in operating the center.

The CIS states must be enlisted first and foremost in creating the Russian-U.S. early warning center, given that they have unified strategic forces and that a number of the early warning system's information centers are located on the territory of republics of the former USSR which are now independent states.

The emphasis in the Russian president's proposals on the possibility of using in the global protection system high-technology facilities developed in Russia's defense complex emphasizes that Russia is ready not just in words but in deeds to help mankind rid itself of the threat of nuclear catastrophe and that Russia's entire accumulated scientific and technical potential in the defense technologies sphere can be used to achieve this aim.

Cooperation in defense technologies with the United States is in Russia's national interests and, on the one hand, will help to maintain the country's scientific and technical potential through investments and stem the "brain drain" and, on the other hand, will help the country's high-technology output gain access to the world market and aid industrial conversion.

Defense technologies in the power industry, passive and active surveillance systems, materials, information technology, and so forth may be of mutual interest to the United States and Russia.

Clearly, the exchange of technologies must be carried out on an equitable basis, and to that end the legislative and other restrictions on the transfer of defense technologies which exist in the United States must be changed or eased, including the revision or relaxation of COCOM [Coodinating Commission for Multilateral Export Controls] requirements.

To a certain extent defense technologies have potential for use in the solution of a broad range of questions, including offensive weapons and civilian output. In this connection a blanket approach is impermissible in resolving questions of exchanging technologies, especially since some of these technologies may constitute a state or commercial secret. Collaboration in the production of these technologies should be regulated by a Russian-U.S. cooperation program and the creation of a joint agency ensuring interaction between the sides.

Hence it follows that we have set ourselves the task of illuminating in a single article the links and differences between the "Star Wars" program and the program for the "Global System for the Protection of the World Community" and prospects for the latter's implementation. It goes without saying that the global nature and multidimensionality of the problems under discussion require a very thorough and comprehensive analysis.

Estonia Seeks Aid in Dismantling Reactors

OW0606181792 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1556 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The head of the Estonian foreign political department Jaan Manitski called on NATO experts to help in the dismantling of nuclear reactors on the Russian military base in the Estonian city Paldiski. Speaking Friday [5 June] at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers

from nations in the North Atlantic Council on Cooperation in Oslo Manitski said that Russian representatives assert that the reactors cannot be dismantled by the end of the century.

At the meeting Russian representatives proposed that a provision be made in the conference's documents stating that the withdrawal of Russian military subdivisions from the Baltics can only be realized via bilateral agreements. The Estonian delegation and the Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen feel that a third nation should be included in the talks.

Commenting on Estonia's decision to temporarily suspend talks with Russia on the withdrawal of forces, Manitski said that the Russian delegation to the talks lacked the power to discuss a schedule for the withdrawal of forces. In addition, the Russian delegation refuses to consider Estonia a state illegally and forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

Udmurtia Plans To Destroy Chemical Weapons

LD0406105392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Alfred Artamonov]

[Text] Izhevsk June 4 TASS—"Huge amounts of Lewisite are apparently destined to remain in storehouses for another four or five years in the port of Kambarka," a press conference, held at the Udmurtian Council of Ministers here, was told today.

A delegation from the republic has recently been to Moscow. It discussed the problem of this deadly depot with representatives of the Russian Defence Ministry, the Committee for Conventional Problems of Chemical and Biological Weapons, as well as with scientists from several institutes and specialists in reprocessing toxic substances.

A protocol of intentions to utilise the Lewisite was drawn up. It envisages a meeting of representatives of various ranks in the capital of Udmurtia this June. They are to decide the question of building corresponding facilities.

It was decided to ask the Russian president to accelerate the adoption of legislative acts, making someone responsible for the building of facilities to destroy or reprocess chemical weapons, as well as acts on special allowances to people employed on such jobs.

A contest must be held to select the safest and most economically profitable technology. Udmurtia has recommended Vyacheslav Gurov, chairman of the republic's State Nature Protection Committee, doctors of chemical sciences Vladimir Kodolov and Sergey Reshetnikov, as well as several other experts to be included in the expert commission to select the needed technology.

The draft programme of practical actions envisages measures to enhance Lewisite storage safety, to build storehouses for it 3-4 kilometres away from dwelling areas. It is also envisaged to repump the toxic substances from huge reservoirs into containers of one cubic metres each. Then it will be easier and safer to transport the deadly cargo.

Commentary on Possible NATO Role in Karabakh

MK1006160292 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 3

[Mikhail Shchipanov "Commentary": "NATO Flag Over Karabakh?"]

[Text] The North Atlantic alliance is offering its services as a military intermediary everywhere, Karabakh in particular. In this way, of course, the bloc, which finds itself in a difficult moral position, is carving out a personal niche enabling it to adapt to the changed realities. However, it would be far more useful to analyze the consequences of the possible appearance of disengagement forces under the NATO flag in the post-Soviet Transcaucasus—a strategic crossroads where the interests of many countries and even different types of civilization intersect.

First of all, one should not forget even for a moment that one of NATO's oldest members is a state with a direct interest here—Turkey. On the one hand, any form of active Turkish mediation is viewed in Yerevan and in Nagorno-Karabakh itself with definite suspicion, given the rapprochement between Ankara and Baku. On the other hand, Baku is conversely trying to secure Turkey's firm support and is doing everything to let Ankara know that the security agreements concluded between Russia and Armenia are directly aimed against Turkish interests and are a danger to the "regional superpowers."

Nor can one discount the influence of Iran, which has also competed fairly actively for the role of main mediator in settling the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Tehran espouses well-known vigorous anti-Western feelings, at least in the political sphere. Recently the Iranian capital again cursed the "Great Satan"—the United States. If you recall Iran's firm readiness to use groupings like Hezbollah to wage the armed struggle against Israel in general and imperialism in particular [as published], it is not hard to imagine the Iranian authorities' sharp reaction to the appearance alongside them of subunits of the "forces of Satan" in the guise of peacemakers. This could have many unpredictable consequences, probably including a new wave of terrorist actions in the world. Furthermore, Iran is bound to be worried by NATO's intention of including adjacent regions in the zone of "Atlantic responsibility."

Admittedly, to be fair it should be clarified that the North Atlantic alliance has already attached a whole series of prior conditions to the dispatch of its disengagement forces: the agreement of the opposing sides, the mandate of international organizations, and the existence of realistic chances of success for the operation. However, it is obvious that the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh demands a particularly flexible approach.

CIS Officer Visits With Italy, NATO Navies

LD1006095192 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Report by unidentified correspondent; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Italian Defense Ministry, Admiral Chernavin, commander of the CIS naval forces, has been in this country on an official visit. He voiced readiness to broaden cooperation between the Russian Navy and the navies of Italy and other NATO countries. Speaking of the Russian-Ukrainian talks on the fate of the Black Sea Fleet, Admiral Chernavin said:

[Begin Chernavin recording] The problem currently does not lie in whether Ukraine is entitled to have a navy. Every state which borders the sea and which wants to have its own navy as an independent state has such a right and no one disputes it. The problem lies in the number of ships being handed over, which we are prepared to hand over to the Ukrainian navy when it is formed. [end recording]

New Association Formed To Promote Trade

PM1006125392 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 92 p 3

[Andrey Afanasyev report: "Successor to CEMA?"]

[Text] Until quite recently, economic and production ties between the East European countries were determined by CEMA. Now it is defunct. However, we have learned of the formation of the "East European Cooperation and Trade" international association. Does this mean CEMA lives?

"Of course not," was the response of M. Akhlebininskiy, deputy general director of the association. "The collapse of the common economic area in the former CEMA countries required the creation of new structures. After all, one way or another, commodity producers need to unite. The countries of the former socialist camp cannot exist without the worldwide economic system. How can they join it? This is the aim of the efforts of our association—the EECT for short—which covers such commercial organizations as the International Clearing Bank, the BITVEST International Universal Exchange, and the 'Planeta-VEST' Trading House.

"Our association," M. Akhlebininskiy continued, "was founded by more than 100 enterprises and organizations in the European countries and the sovereign CIS states. EECT members conduct joint commercial activity through barter trade—deals are formulated as a result of trades on the exchange or with the help of the exchange computer network. In other words, we are talking about a closed financial model. In the EECT all transactions are strictly coordinated with goods sent to the market and the demand for them. That is why we have adopted the so-called foreign currency certificate as our unit for transactions."

Our question about the prospects for the EECT's activity was answered by S. Radomanov, general director of this international organization:

"The association's strategic task is to move from purely trading operations to other kinds of entrepreneurial activity and, primarily, to investment. The EECT will act in this case as a holding company that unites the organizations taking part in shaping the investment fund, together with the International Clearing Bank. This fund will be used to implement projects which open up new prospects for the EECT's activity."

Writers' Union Now 'International Community'

LD0406222192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1450 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Veksler]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun—The Writers' Union of the former USSR will now be known as the International Community of Writers' Unions [ICWU—Mezhdunarodnoye soobshchestvo soyuzov pisateley]. The decision was taken at the ninth congress of this creative organization, which ended in Moscow today. Timur Pulatov was elected first coordinating secretary of the executive commmittee.

The leaders of more than 30 writers' organizations of the sovereign states and republics signed a declaration on the community's aims and tasks. It emphasizes that the ICWU rejects the administrative-bureaucratic system and command-party ideological methods and promotes the intellectual interaction of cultures.

Among the signatories of the declaration were representatives of the writers' unions of Kazakhstan and the Central Asian states and of the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation. Representatives of the Writers' Union [WU] of Ukraine announced that their organization was not taking part in the congress. The delegates from Byelarus deferred a decision on joining the community until all the writers of that country have been consulted.

The Commonwealth [sodruzhestvo] of Writers' Unions, the Writers' Union of Armenia, the Writers' Unions of Moscow and St. Petersburg, the independnet organization "April" [Aprel], and several other writers' organizations had previously declined to take part in the congress. They consider that this assembly "is not empowered to decide for all the members of the WU of the former USSR either the question of legal succession or any other issues affecting writers' interests."

A number of documents were adopted at the congress. Among them is an appeal to the presidents and governments of the sovereign states and republics to preserve the single intellectual space as a manifestation of world culture.

Communications Venture Offers Services for Rubles

MK1106095192 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS FAX DIGEST in English 9 Jun 92

["MN Business" report by Roman Pisarenko: "Ministry of Communications Has a Rival Working for Roubles"]

[Text] Contact Telecomm, the Russian-Estonian-German communications consortium, was the first such company to offer international telephone services for roubles. This will enable the consortium to considerably increase the number of its clients, since many firms have no hard currency. The services of the consortium can be enjoyed without installation or subscription—simply by paying a deposit. But in this case, international calls will be costlier. At the initial stage of its entry in the market Contact Telecomm deliberately agrees to some reduction of profits, fixing lower rates than those of its rivals. Contact Telecomm can render services of two-way trunk calls all over CIS territory. Today the consortium is considering possibilities to broaden their sphere of action by developing their own cable network, as well as by leasing state and departmental communication channels in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Work is under way to set up a system of radio and telephone communications switching on to trunk lines. Contact Telecomm is ready to render telephone services to functions of short duration such as congresses, exhibitions etc. Details about its work will be available at the International Bank and Office-92 exhibition at the Krasnaya Presnya complex, to open on June 18. Telephones: (095) 218-32-24; 219-86-76

Decommissioned Warship Sold to India for Scrap

LD0906170292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1340 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Timofey Orekhov]

[Text] Vladivostok June 8 TASS—The decommissioned missile cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov" will be tugged to India and scrapped there. It left the port of Vladivostok today.

This warship is not the first and, judging by everything, not the last vessel to be sold abroad as scrap iron. This squanderous practice is gaining momentum despite the fact that up to 60 per cent of the earned money has to be spent on tugboats. The excuse is the... [item received incomplete]

Military

Directive on Armed Forces Transfer From Ukraine

LD1106005392 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 1231 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Nikolay Zayka]

[Text] Kiev, 10 June—In connection with various interpretations in the mass media, some of them incorrect, of the procedure for transferring to other Commonwealth states' servicemen who have not taken the oath of allegiance to the people of Ukraine, the press service of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine has reported:

Colonel General Konstanin Morozov, Ukrainian minister of defense, has issued a directive. It proposes that deputy defense ministers, commanders of services of the Armed Forces and troops in military districts, the commanders of armies, commanders of formations, units and establishments carry out large-scale explanatory work among officers, noncommissioned officers, and warrant officers on the absolute adherence of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine to accords which have been achieved on issues concerning the transfer of servicemen to other CIS states;

To be strictly guided in the process of resolving issues of transferring servicemen to other states of the Commonwealth "by the protocol of accord between the commander in chief of CIS Joint Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine on organizing the training of officers and on procedure for transferring and dismissing officers, noncommissioned officers, and warrant officers," which was signed on 2 April in Kiev;

To transfer servicemen from the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the armed forces of other states of the CIS only taking their wishes into account and on the basis of signed statements, allowing the time necessary to carry out the preparations.

All issues concerning the transfer of servicemen who have not taken an oath of allegiance to the people of Ukraine, to other CIS States and also concerning their dismissal must be resolved on the basis of social justice and meeting property rights and freedoms completely.

Removing the mentioned servicemen from the lists of the unit personnel and sending them to places of service chosen is to be carried out only after they have been completely dismissed from the place of service and provided with every kind of cash allowance in an established order, including pay during the necessary period of time.

During the departure of servicemen it is suggested that their ceremonial send-off should be organized with orders on transferring them to the armed forces of other states announced, their merits mentioned, good wishes expressed and the most worthy ones should be awarded memorable diplomas and valuable gifts.

Vehicles for transportation should be allocated at the expense of the unit and the following flights of transport aircraft should be used if necessary. The main headquarters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine have been charged with control over the fulfillment of these instructions.

Commonwealth

Interstate Space Program Problems Examined

PM0506133592 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 92 p 4

[Reply by Lieutenant Colonel M. Arkhipov to reader's letter under the "Briefing for Readers" rubric: "Space Cooperation or Russian Cosmonautics?"—first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Your newspaper recently wrote about the Russian president's visit to the Plesetsk cosmodrome in the north. At that time the idea was expressed that the question of the status of the Russian cosmodrome and the space program in general would be resolved at the conference of the heads of CIS states in Tashkent. How is the fate of cosmonautics in fact being resolved today?

[Signed] Lieutenant Colonel of the Reserve V. Gruzd, Saratov.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Arkhipov, senior officer at the press service of the Directorate of the Chief of the CIS Joint Armed Forces Space Systems:

First of all, several agreements on the space program were adopted between the CIS states before the Tashkent meeting (the Minsk, Alma-Ata, and other agreements). The relevant documents were signed in Uzbekistan. But unfortunately none of them is in force at present because there is no mechanism for putting them into practice. Therefore bilateral agreements must be concluded between the republics that possess installations in the space infrastructure and those that want to participate in the development of this top-priority sphere of the economy.

At the moment the pointless acts of taking over (on the pretext of nationalization) the control and telemetry complex in Ukraine are creating obstacles and threatening the reliable functioning of entire orbital groupings of installations which serve other states apart from Ukraine. The sovereign states are evidently not worrying about where they will soon have to look for officers' cadres for the national space units (the only military engineering institute is in St. Petersburg) or junior command and technical specialists, who are also trained in training subunits located on Russian territory.

Second, whether it is telemetry points, centers, or the cosmodrome that we are talking about, taken separately from the existing space infrastructure they are nothing but a heap of expensive, dead scrap metal. The same goes for space enterprises located on the territories of the independent states. Questions of their efficiency depend

in many respects on existing economic ties and financing. The given circumstances presuppose the elaboration of methods for the Commonwealth states' participation on a shared basis, which would envisage contributions for the creation of a CIS space infrastructure and the allocation of resources for the implementation of space programs.

Thus the future of the space program inevitably also requires the creation of an interstate space council (within the framework of the CIS) in order to resolve space problems and controversial issues. Otherwise only Russia, which possesses two-thirds of the space infrastructure, will be able to assume the financial burden of space activity. This is not cheap.

Agricultural Developments for 4-10 Jun

LD1106063792

[Editorial Report] The folowing is a compilation of previously unreported agricultural develoments monitored from CIS sources for the period 4-10 June. Items are listed in chronological order. Sourcelines follow each item.

RUSSIA

Russian farmers are stepping up the pace of sowing. Statistics show taht on 1 June, spring crops covered an area of 60 million hectares, including grain on almost 36 million hectares. More sugar beets and sunflowers have been sown this year compared to last year. Thus there is a real possibility of alleviating shortages of sugar and vegetable oil. (Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 92)

Soil drought and hot, dry winds have caused deteriorating conditions for the formation of grain crops in the south and central region of the chernozem zone of the lower Volga valley area, in the southern Urals, in the eastern areas of Rostov Oblast, and Stavropol. Last year Russian threshed 93 million tonnes of grain and procured 22.1 tonnes. This year it is planned to purchase 29 million tonnes of grain. (Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Jun 92)

Floods in Stavropol have damaged a sown area of 100,000 hectares. Experts think the shortfall of grain harvested in the region might reach 330,000 tonnes. The sowing of the damaged areas has begun. (Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Jun 92)

Losses due to the floods in Stavropol are estimated at 200 million rubles. (Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Jun 92)

Floods have struck the southern rayons of Maritime Kray. The greates damage is to farms in Razdolnenskaya valley, where rivers have overflowed, flooding vegetable and potato fields, pastures and hayfields in the lowlands and rural roads. (Moscow ITAR- TASS World Service in Russian 0405 GMT 8 Jun 92)

Damage to crops in the region west of Baykal, caused by a cold cyclone which hit in the first 10 days of June, is estimated at more than 500 million rubles. More than 200,000 hectares of cereal crops have been damaged, and approximately one third of the shoots were irretrievably lost. Eight hundred hectares of vegetable plantations also suffered. The farmers will have to replant almost 10,000 hectares of fodder crops. (Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Jun 92)

Transport System 'Threatening To Fall Apart'

PM0406103592 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1255 GMT 30 May 92

[From the "Red Square" program, moderated by Yuriy Lyubimov: Video feature on transport by Dmitriy Konchalovskiy, preceding a studio discussion on problems in the sphere of transportation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Konchalovskiy over video of a map of the railroad network] At the time of the collapse of the Soviet Union, its railroads totaled 150,000 km. Although this is only half as much as the U.S. network, the figure nonetheless indicates a relatively high level of railroad transport development.

We also used to take pride in Aeroflot. True, the object of pride was not the quality of service but the fact that Aeroflot was the world's largest airline.

And as for the highways, even though foreigners used to joke that there are no roads in the USSR, only directions, what passes for highways in our country nonetheless enabled us to transport goods within the country.

Now, with the emergence of 15 sovereign states on the territory of the former USSR, and the introduction of rigid customs barriers and the disruption of economic ties, what was until now an integrated transport system is threatening to fall apart into 15 closed-cycle systems. Yet this is one of the few things which still enables us former Soviet citizens to feel that we belong to a single—at least economic if no longer spiritual—area. [video shows various means of transport] [passage omitted]

Media

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 11 Jun

LD1106081192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0724 GMT 11 Jun 92

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 11 TASS—Today's newspapers focus on the Russian President Boris Yeltsin's speech at yesterday's meeting of the military high command of the Russian armed forces. Newspapers KRASNAYA

ZVEZDA, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA and PRAVDA cite excerpts from the president's speech dealing with "determining the ways of building the Russian armed forces." KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses that part of Yeltsin's speech in which he says "the Russian armed forces are now going through the most complex period. They are in the process of creating a radically new legal and organisational basis for their existence."

Commenting on the recent appointments in the Russian armed forces announced by the president, the NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA writes: "Yeltsin put experienced generals at the head of the Russian armed forces." The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA publishes brief biographies and photographs of the new deputies of the Russian defence minister and that of the chief of general staff of the Russian armed forces.

The press also highlights information from the "hot spots" in the Commonwealth, more specifically, from South Ossetia where the situation has sharpened lately. The NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA reports that leaders of Georgia and North Ossetia met in the town of Kazbegi to "find the ways of the settlement of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict." Their talks ended by the signing of a joint protocol envisaging a complete cease-fire. The prime minister of South Ossetia told the newspaper that the talks in Kazbegi are nothing but a distracting tactical maneuver.

PRAVDA newspaper quotes president of the Confederation of the Caucasian Mountaineer People, M. Shanibov, as saying "if in the next few weeks there are no positive changes in the Ossetian-Georgian relations in South Ossetia, the peace-keeping voluntary troops of the Caucasian Confederation will be brought in the region of combat actions."

According to the NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspaper, a certain turn has taken shape in the development of events in the Trans-Dniester region. The paper reports on the resignation of the Moldovan government which was accepted by the national parliament. Deputies from the Trans-Dniester region took part in the parliamentary work after a long interval. Despite the parliament's decision on a cease-fire since June 9, clashes are continuing in the region. "The deputies have seen for themselves that their decisions on the cosmetic reforming of the situation give no practical results and are not implemented by anybody," the paper stresses. But the parliament is persistently searching for the ways of settling the situation in eastern regions of Moldova.

What is going on in another "hot spot" of the Trans-Caucasus - Karabakh - is not the struggle for the ethnic rights but a real aggression launched by Armenia. Tofik Gasymov, the Azeri foreign minister, told the NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspaper. Commenting on the results of the presidential elections in Azerbaijan, the paper says the coming to power of the Popular Front of Azerbaijan, as it was expected, still more sharpened the Azeri-Armenian contradictions. The Baku radio urged to declare a holy war (jihad) on "unfaithful Armenians" at a state level.

The press continues to comment on the recent resignation of Moscow's mayor Gavriil Popov. Some newspapers are hinting that the resignation of the mayor who held his office for less than a year is a shrewd move of a politician seeking to evade any responsibility. For instance, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA offers six versions of the reasons behind the Moscow mayor's resignation, one of which contains this idea. It seems, the newspaper stresses, the most far-sighted politicians are leaving the "ship" of the Russian statehood approaching dangerous reefs.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA front-paged an open letter by heads of industrial enterprises in the Novosibirsk region to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, chairman of the parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov and Vice-Premier Yegor Gaydar. "Captains" of industry draw attention of the Russian leaders to the poor state of the economy and urge them to take prompt measures to stabilize the socio-economic situation in the industry. They believe "the national economy is in a state of a complete collapse."

The paper also dwells on impressions of Colonel-General Albert Makashov, "a disgraced commander, a people's deputy of the USSR" after his trip to the Trans-Dniester region. "I saw with my own eyes how the people of the Trans-Dniester region are fighting," Makashov told a correspondent of the newspaper. "The Trans-Dniester region is holding out, mainly thanks to the high patriotism of the population which does not wish to live in Romania-ruled Moldova or in Romania itself," the general added.

The TRUD newspaper gives space to academician Leonid Abalkin's interpretation of the processes which are going on in Russia. According to Abalkin, "it is impossible to stop the decline in production in the near future and save everything from the destruction and collapse". Characterizing the present situation in the society, the academician stresses the continuous process of "the mounting disintegration of all structures of the social life." The scientist affirms that our people "have to create anew the foundations of the Russian statehood, restore control of the economy and establish law and order, and observance of laws".

International Affairs

More on Kozyrev's U.S. Visit, Baker Talks

PM1106112792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 92 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Aleksandr Shalnev report: "Baker-Kozyrev: Main Part of Journey Still To Come"]

[Text] Washington—Essentially the only thing that James Baker could say after his and Andrey Kozyrev's joint audience with President George Bush in the White House was that "we will be continuing the discussions, perhaps in the next few days." According to the available information, Baker and Kozyrev should be meeting again—either in Moscow or on neutral territory—to work out a strategic arms agreement for initialing by Bush and Yeltsin at the Washington summit.

There is some hope, of course, but we have to admit that it is not very great. I have been told by sources in the Russian delegation that "there has been no meeting of minds [sostykovka] with the Americans. Admittedly, things are now clearer regarding each other's positions and how far each side can go to achieve an agreement."

The essence of the problem, I would recall, is simple: Moscow is prepared to embark on really radical cuts in strategic arsenals and go right down to the level of 2,000 warheads for each side, but it is not prepared to completely withdraw from service our most powerful weapon—ground-based SS-18 missiles. The Americans would like to completely deprive us of the "18's," but not to radically reduce other types of strategic arms, and to set a "ceiling" of approximately 5,000 warheads—for both Russia and themselves.

Quite frankly, there is a purely practical reason for setting the ceiling twice as high—we simply do not have the capacity to "grind up" all the missiles and warheads to be taken out of service. As Baker noted in his talk with journalists 9 June, the United States "in no way agreed to shoulder the full cost of dismantling the strategic nuclear weapons" of the former USSR.

Of course, it is not so much a question of the dismantling capacity and its cost—although I would emphasize that this is a very substantial factor. Far more important, the U.S. press believes, is another point—the Bush administration's readiness to substantially reassess its values and reject ideas, concepts, and theories which were fine during the cold war but have now lost their topicality and justification.

The most important of these concepts is based on the fact that even in the post-cold-war period it has been impossible to totally rule out the possibility of nuclear aggression, and that, during an attack, first-strike weapons—that is, superheavy SS-18 missiles—would naturally be used. Hence the aim of reaching an agreement with Russia under which the SS-18's would be scrapped.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted the other day, the Bush administration is coming in for increasingly fierce criticism alleging that the elimination of this missile has become a kind of idee fixe, and, as Democratic Senator Joseph Biden put it,

In the unstable situation which exists in the former Union, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, summing up the opinion of critics of the White House's disarmament position, "it is far more important for the United States to win Moscow's agreement to destroy as many warheads as possible as quickly as possible, rather than worrying about the extremely unlikely prospect of a nuclear attack on the United States."

By all accounts, even within the administration itself, there is no complete unanimity about which line to follow. If this were not the case, the achievements at the three current rounds of talks between Baker and Kozyrev would probably have been substantive—which has not been the case. The Americans were very insistent in their demands for an end to the "18's" and even at a certain stage directly put the following proposal to our diplomats: "Name your price. What do you want in return?"

As I understand it, we answered with a counterproposal offering to reduce but not eliminate the SS-18's, with a parallel reduction in the category of strategic arms which is most important for the Americans—sea-launched missiles.

Now to what has been achieved. It has proved possible, I was told, to almost completely agree on a charter for Russo-U.S. relations—something which IZVESTIYA has already reported on. It has proved possible to get the agreement on the peaceful use of space, on questions of military conversion, and on certain other bilateral issues and problems as close as possible to the final version which is due to be signed. It has been hinted that one agreement will result in a definite improvement in living and working conditions for Russian and U.S. journalists.

However, far more still remains to be done than has been done already. There is hardly any time left before Boris Yeltsin's visit to the United States, during which all these agreements are to be signed.

There is a precedent in the history of our relations—the text of the treaty on intermediate-range nuclear missiles was flown from Geneva to Washington, arriving at virtually the very moment when Gorbachev and Reagan were sitting down in the White House to sign it.

'Americans Demanded Too Much'

OW1106130792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1230 GMT 11 Jun 92

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature based on reports by "diplomatic correspondents Igor Porshnev et al"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At the talks between Russia's Foreign Minister Kozyrev and the American Secretary of State Baker in

Washington, the sides were unable to agree details [as received] of the framework of a nuclear arms reduction treaty above all because Americans demanded too much. This has been reported for "DP" [Diplomatic Panorama] by a senior Russian diplomat.

In his words, Americans insist on such a cut in Russian intercontinental ballistic missiles which Russian military experts regard as "excessive." Russian specialists view as "unequal" an "exchange" offered by Americans for Russia to reduce far more of its IBMs than the number of sea-based nuclear missiles to be cut by the U.S. In short, this means that at this stage, the sides are unable to come to terms on mutually acceptable strategic nuclear forces reduction ceilings. "Nor is it certain yet that the framework treaty will be signed in Washington" an RF [Russian Federation] Foreign Ministry official said. In his words, Russian diplomats and military experts have been working "very intensively" on proposals for the American side.

The diplomat also disclosed that a letter sent by President Yeltsin to President Bush on Wednesday [10 June] contained "proposals on the results of the meeting between the heads of the foreign policy departments of Russia and U.S. in Washington. "This is yet another attempt to push Americans to the need to search for mutually acceptable solutions" - he stressed.

Reduction Figures Discussed

PM1006154192 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 3

[S. Ivanov report: "Kozyrev-Baker: "Dismantling Ahead"]

[Text] The culmination of the Russian president's visit to the United States, which starts 15 June, is scheduled for the Tuesday [23 June] of the following week. Yesterday Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev and Secretary of State J. Baker decided that on this day they would make public the Russian-U.S. agreement on the reduction of both countries' arsenals to the level of 4,700 warheads for each country.

The figures for the weapons subject to destruction that Kozyrev and Baker laid down in the treaty [zalozhili v dogovor; as published] presuppose an even greater reduction than the figures that were agreed to by G. Bush and M. Gorbachev in Moscow last summer. However, the agreement, as we know, remained a paper agreement only, since the process of the ratification of the treaty on strategic offensive weapons [START] was inherited by the remaining nuclear powers of the former USSR. The Russian successor to the ex-president of the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament is now prepared to put his signature to a reduction of approximately 50 percent of the former Soviet SS-18 type missiles which have always generated the greatest alarm among our transatlantic partners in the arms race. While the problems of the ratification of the future Russian-U.S. agreement by Ukraine and Kazakhstan have possibly been resolved following the recent visit of these countries' leaders to the United States, the technical and financial difficulties involved in the dismantling of such a quantity of missiles in such record time (10 years) by Russia alone is generating a feeling of pessimism. The process of dismantling a missile is not much cheaper than that of assembling it.

Foreign Ministry Comments

LD1106130292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1142 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Rostislav Gertsev and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker may meet again to solve further nuclear reduction issues before the oncoming Russian-U.S. summit in Washington, according to a spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry.

Negotiations are a search for mutually acceptable compromises, Iosif Podrazhanets, director of the Foreign Ministry Department for North America, said at a briefing on Thursday [11 June]. He did not exclude a possibility that Kozyrev and Baker might meet again to look for the compromise.

A Russian-U.S. charter on partnership and friendship will be signed during the oncoming first state visit of President Boris Yeltsin to the United States, he added. In Canada Yeltsin will sign a political treaty.

A special document concerning the proposal of the Russian president to create a global defence system is being prepared. Over 15 documents are expected to be signed during the Russian-U.S. summit, Podrazhanets said.

The visit to the United States and Canada confirms that a high level of understanding is taking shape between the countries and that Russia is ready to promote further cooperation with the two North American states, according to the spokesman.

The Russian president, while addressing the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament, will confirm that this country no longer poses a threat and strives to cooperation and friendly relations with the USA and Canada, he added.

More on Yeltsin's Upcoming North American Trip

Disarmament, Economy To Dominate

MK1006145892 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 1

[Yuriy Leonov article: "Russian-U.S. Disarmament Is Becoming Reality. Economic Cooperation Remains Future Prospect"]

[Text] Next week a Russian-U.S. summit meeting will be held in Washington. In the U.S. capital yesterday, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker completed their talks in preparation for the summit.

The main subject of summit meetings between our two countries' presidents is traditionally disarmament. Kozyrev and Baker told journalists during the talks that they are, in addition, discussing the question of defining the parameters of a framework strategic arms limitation agreement which is to be approved during the meeting of the two presidents. However, the well-informed WASHINGTON POST, citing sources close to the U.S. Administration, announced 9 June that Russia and the United States are near to a far more wide-ranging agreement to reduce the levels of their strategic offensive arms far below those stipulated in the START Treaty signed by the Soviet and U.S. presidents last year. THE WASHINGTON POST claims that the aim is to reach a "ceiling" of 4,700 nuclear warheads for each side by the end of the decade (this means that the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenals will be halved rather than reduced by 30 percent, as the treaty envisaged).

During their discussion of the trickiest questions on the agenda of the coming summit, Baker and Kozyrev had to be extremely cautious. Kozyrev said the following in Washington: "We have to observe Russia's interests and find the kind of solution that, even hypothetically, would not jeopardize the two sides' security." I believe the Russian minister was referring to more than the realization of the well-known principle: "Trust but verify." The problem of how the public in the two countries views the results of past ministerial talks and the coming presidential talks is inevitably of importance to the Russian side. The point is that the implementation of existing disarmament agreements involves palpable financial (not to mention domestic) difficulties for Russia. It is not only Russia's conservative politicians who are seriously worried by the question: Who will pay for disarmament.

The extremely attractive idea that, after disarmament, military confrontation between the superpowers will give way to cooperation and, in the future, alliance partnership has noticeably begun to lose its luster and is not bolstered by substantive arguments from the United States and the West. It has emerged that we are not going to receive the promised $24 billion for the time being; private investors have not rushed to invest money in postcommunist Russia; and it seems increasingly often in world politics that the "panhuman values" that our former president "invented" are strangely similar to U.S. national interests—with which Russia's interests increasingly and unconditionally coincide, judging by the decisions that are being adopted.

The CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency report on the economy of Russia and the CIS which has just been submitted to the U.S. Congress does not inspire optimism in potential investors: It foresees further instability and uncertainty, that is, it clearly indicates the lack of clarity here. A Georgetown University report published this week states quite bluntly about U.S. support for Russian democracy: "There is still a discrepancy between the avowed aims and the means that they (the United States—Yu.L.) are using to achieve these aims." Thus on the eve of Yeltsin's U.S. visit the reality (first and foremost, the economic reality) of Russian-U.S. relations, leaves a lot to be desired. The presidents have a good deal of work to do. In order to boost his prestige ahead of the elections, Bush, for instance, needs to do more than announce another "historic reduction" in weaponry (things are easier for Yeltsin in this respect—he has said that he has no intention of running again). It cannot be denied that the summit will pose tricky conundrums. However let us remember that the harder the problem, the greater the honor in finding a wise solution.

Yeltsin on Disarmament

LD1006191592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The question of reducing nuclear armaments was discussed at the latest session of the Security Council of the Russian Federation on 10 June. Journalists were told this by president of the Russian Federation Yeltsin after the signing of the Russian-Kyrgyz Treaty.

Yeltsin said that despite the intensive contacts, including meetings between the foreign ministers of Russia and the United States, the positions of the two sides on this matter have not yet been clarified. The president expressed the desire that during his forthcoming visit to the United States, apart from a charter on the principles of relations between the United States and Russia, a document should also be signed on the framework principles for reducing nuclear armaments. This document should determine the principles of the approach toward this matter; and if it is signed, it will give us the opportunity to achieve a deeper reduction of nuclear armaments than the START Treaty, Yeltsin believes.

He said that on 3 June he had sent a letter to President George Bush on this issue.

Boris Yeltsin also said that during his visit to the United States, some 20 documents will be signed at various levels, including the level of governments and ministers.

Replying to a question, the president said that the Russian- Ukrainian summit meeting will take place after his return from the United States.

Official Previews Visit

LD1106121892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1120 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Rostislav Gertsev and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun—The main purpose of the first state visit by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to the

United States and Canada is to confirm the level of understanding which is being formed between our countries today, and Russia's readiness to encourage mutually beneficial cooperation with the North American states. This was stated today at a briefing at the press center of the Russian Foreign Ministry by Iosif Podrazhanets, director of the Ministry's North America Department.

It is important that Boris Yeltsin will be given the opportunity during the visit to make contact with not just the leadership, but also the peoples of these countries, in particular by way of speaking in the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament, Iosif Podrazhanets noted. The president will talk about the fact that Russia no longer presents any treat, as it used to be in former times, and that it is striving for cooperation, friendly relations, and partnership with the United States and Canada.

During the visit to North America Boris Yeltsin will hold talks with U.S. and Canadian leaders. There are plans to sign a number of political treaties and agreements on trade and economics and to publish joint statements. In particular, a charter on Russo-American partnership and friendship will be signed in the United States and a political treaty will be signed in Canada.

Spokesman on Investment Agreement

LD1106123392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1201 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By BUSINESS-TASS correspondent Pavel Karikov]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS—A Russian-U.S. agreement on promoting and joint protection of investments might be signed during the oncoming summit in Washington, according to a spokesman for the Russian Finance Ministry.

The delegations of the two countries have agreed on all "main issues", however two-three items need further consultations, Leonid Grigoryev, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Investments of the Ministry, told reporters on Thursday [11 June].

The talks "were long, substantial and difficult", but constructive in the attitude of the parties to the subject of negotiations, he added.

At present, Russia has agreements on protection of investments with 15 countries. There were concluded by the former Soviet Union and need to be corrected. The same agreements are being prepared for signing with a number of Scandinavian countries, Brazil, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

U.S. Envoy on Freedom Support Bill

PM1006143292 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 5

[Irina Demchenko report: "U.S. Ambassador: Congress Will Approve Freedom Support Law"]

[Text] Speaking on 9 June at a symposium organized in Moscow by the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN and Harvard University, U.S. Ambassador to Russia Robert Strauss expressed confidence that the U.S. Congress will approve the freedom support law, which will result in the granting of IMF credits to Russia. Here R. Strauss referred to personal telephone conversations he has had with a number of influential congressmen and senators.

The U.S. ambassador stated that he does not doubt the success of the Russian president's forthcoming visit to the United States. As he put it, it is greatly to Boris Yeltsin's credit that despite extreme instability in the economy, and especially in the financial sphere, Russia has thus far succeeded in holding back from political chaos and diktat by the streets.

Burbulis Receives U.S. Ambassador Strauss

LD1106124592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1146 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Vasiliy Titov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun—In the Kremlin today, Gennadiy Burbulis, state adviser to the Russian president, received Robert Strauss, the U.S. ambassador to Russia. In the course of the conversation that lasted about an hour, the sides discussed certain questions relating to the forthcomong visit by Boris Yeltsin to the United States and to the progress of debates on the Russian-U.S. bilateral trade agreement in the Russian parliament. As the ITAR-TASS correspondent heard in the office of Gennadiy Burbulis, Robert Strauss was also interested in hearing the state adviser's assessments of the current development of events in the country and of the latest reshuffle in the Russian leadership. According to the statement by Gennadiy Burbulis, the changes in the government do not mean that the reform policy is being abandoned. This policy still exists and is assuming ever clearer outlines, he stressed. As to the new appointments, accelerated privatization needs people who would know the subject from within. According to the state adviser, it is absolutely certain that the new people in the government are able to combine their knowledge and skills with the general reform policy. Describing the current situation in the country, Gennadiy Burbulis noted that "the time has come to reject revolutionary romanticism in reforms and the belief that it is possible to follow them through from beginning to end in one go." At present, what is needed is a policy of "considered pragmatism, and a sense of realism with regard to reforms." What is extrememly important, the state secretary said, is to maintain the scale of reforms, and to carry them out

while taking into account all the practical circumstances. The attainment of this balance is the main task of Yeltsin's team.

Yeltsin Meets With Kyrgyz President for Talks

Friendship Treaty Signed

LD1006180192 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Statements by Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev on occasion of signing of treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Russian Federation and Kyrgyzstan in the Kremlin, Moscow, on 10 June—recorded]

[Text] [Yeltsin] Among all the problems confronting us, priority importance is now being given to those connected with the reforms which are being persistently carried out by our state despite the huge difficulties. It is impossible to achieve this goal single-handed. I appreciate the fact that the Russian and Kyrgyz politicians do not impair, but rather, strengthen good relations between our states and citizens through their contacts and practical work.

The Russian-Kyrgyz dialogue is developing in a fairly dynamic way. It disproves to a considerable degree the fears that it might be difficult for countries as different as ours to become equal partners. At the moment, an efficient mechanism of cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Russia is being worked out. We share the view that this cooperation should not be confined to the economic and political spheres. We believe that our relations should have different aspects harmoniously combined. I fully support Askar Akayevich's opinion that Russia's cultural investments are no less important to your country than those in the economic sphere. [Russian TV in Russian at 1600 GMT on 10 June in a similar report adds a statement by Yeltsin that "specific agreements in the spheres of finance, culture, health services, science, education and so on will come into being."]

[Akayev] This treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kyrygyzstan is the second, higher level achieved in the treaty-making process begun by the sovereign countries Russia and Kyrgyzstan on 21 July 1991. It will be remembered that on that day the treaty on the foundations for inter-state relations between the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation was signed. Fate would have it, so that one month later the sincerity of our agreement was subjected to a most severe test. In the days of the August coup, an opportunity was given to us to demonstrate how much we valued the obligations we had taken upon ourselves and how faithful we were to our duty as allies.

Yeltsin on Accomplishments

OW1006210492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1833 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Yeltsin speaking at the end of a formal ceremony of signing a bilateral agreement with Kyrgyzstan in Moscow on Wednesday [10 June] night said he thought that the maintenance of civil peace in a country of 130 nationalities and national minorities was the main achievement of the first year of his presidency. He said the shift away from communist ideologies and the administrative economy to democracy and basic market relations had passed off without Yugoslav-style bloodletting that Mr. Yeltsin said was an achievement in itself.

Mr. Yeltsin said 150 million people had elected Russia's first head of state in direct franchise and that Russia stood up in defence of its newly-gained freedom last August by blocking the way to dictatorship. He warned against attempts to take him off the path of reform saying he would not bow to pressure and pledged commitment to stay put until 1996 even in the face of a communist-led coup, which, he said, would be unconstitutional.

The president said he was well aware of the hardships that the Russians had to endure, adding he had seven sources of unbiased infomation. Mr Yeltsin said his monthly tours of the country and meetings with tens of thousands of people was evidence that the nation was inequivocally in support of reforms and democracy.

On the friendship and cooperation agreement with Kyrgyzstan, Mr. Yeltsin said that the spirit of the paper was evidence that Russia's imperial habits were gone for good. None of the previous agreements, he said, has focused so much on the protection of minority rights, including millions of Russians living in Kyrgyzstan "for which I am grateful to president Akayev", Mr. Yeltsin concluded.

Statements on Treaty

LD1006234192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] In the Kremlin today, the Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev have signed a treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. Prior to that, an agreement had been signed between the two states on cooperation in the spheres of culture, transport, people's education and power engineering. Previously, as everyone knows, Russia signed similar treaties with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] It is possible to join efforts, to strengthen trust as much as possible, to take care of and

multiply the traditions of friendship and fraternity to which our peoples have always been faithful. [end recording]

[Begin Akayev recording] The treaty which has been signed between Russia and Kyrgyzstan is of special importance and significance. We have not lost, but have had the fortune to preserve our mutual need for alliance, friendship, and life together. [end recording]

Most Favored Nation Status Noted

LD1106000592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1756 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Ivan Ivanov and Sergey Podyapolskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 10 June—Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev signed a treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between their two states in the Kremlin today.

The treaty contains, in particular, a clause stating that both states are to cooperate in guaranteeing the reliable defense of the two countries and are to preserve and maintain CIS strategic military forces under joint command. Russia and Kyrgyzstan, the document notes, will cooperate in providing a joint defense policy on the basis of the fact that the territory of both states lies in a joint military-strategic space.

Russia and Kyrgyzstan have also agreed to protect the rights of their citizens living on the territory of the other state participating in this treaty. The document contains a clause, according to which, Russia and Kyrgyzstan will develop equal and mutually beneficial cooperation and will encourage the formation of a common economic space in the CIS as well as common European and Euro-Asian markets. The sides have agreed to coordinate their activities in the sphere of economic changes, including in this structural, financial and credit, currency, tax, and price policy and they are to afford each other most-favored-nation status in trade and economic relations.

Treaty Protects Ethnic Minorities

LD1106001392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] Today the signing took place of a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between two sovereign republics—Russia and Kyrgyzstan. It looks as if bilateral agreements are becoming a good tradition and a guarantee of peace and stability being ensured in the single living space of the CIS countries.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] We have signed a treaty with equal rights, with absolutely equal rights, between two independent states. Probably in no other treaty is the protection of national minorities so precisely determined, including the Russian people, of whom there are almost 1 million in Kyrgyzstan.

It is very important that in the treaty the attitude is precisely determined, and the president himself of the republic of Kyrgyzstan very much wants to have a delicate and respectful attitude to this, under no circumstances bringing people into conflict with one another and driving the Russians out of their republic. [end recording]

Rutskoy Interviewed During Visit to Brazil

PY0906023092 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 92 p 38

["Exclusive" interview with Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy by unidentified O GLOBO journalist "in Brazil;" date not given]

[Text] [O GLOBO] What is your opinion of the future of the Commonwealth of Independent States, considering that five republics, including the Ukraine, decided to boycott the mutual defense treaty that was recently signed in Tashkent, Uzbekistan?

[Rutskoy] Russian leaders believe that Tashkent yielded positive results because some 30 interstate and intergovernmental documents were signed. The mutual defense treaty signed by Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan is particularly important. A collective security council was created. Consultations will be held on the most important issues regarding the security of participating countries. At the same time, each state has the right to choose the agreements that it will join and the methods to ensure its own security. That is why it would be an exaggeration to tie the future of the CIS to the participation of any given state in one of the agreements. We do not rule out the possibility that other states may join the treaty in the future. That is why it would be a mistake to talk about some sort of boycott against the treaty.

[O GLOBO] Several assistants to President Yeltsin have already resigned. Won't this weaken the government at this difficult time? The president has been repeatedly charged with managing Russia in an undemocratic manner because he concentrates too much power. Do you agree with that criticism?

[Rutskoy] To reform such a big—and often stubborn—body like Russia, the executive branch should have an innovative spirit and, at the same time, great efficiency. At this time, when many government decisions are being blocked at various intermediate levels, it would be wrong to claim that the executive branch has an excessive concentration of power. The democratic nature of the reforms has been guaranteed, however, with a method that has been tested all over the world: general elections for the president and Congress. As for restructuring the government, this is a normal process for any democratic state. Our government has been like an ivory tower for a

long time. It is positive that now we want more practical men—as we say in our country, "those who work with the plough" (common people)—at the levels that have decision making power.

[O GLOBO] What measures has the Russian Government adopted to prevent a social outburst caused by the economic reform program that has deregulated food and basic commodity prices? Is the accelerated transition to a market economy actually the best alternative for Russian society?

[Rutskoy] I have always supported rapid and determined action for implementation of the economic reform in Russia. This does not mean the uncontrolled release of all brakes, however. One does not have to be very intelligent to understand this. On the contrary, each step of the reform must be controlled and directed. Otherwise, the outcome could be economic anarchy that would be aggravated by the state monopoly of ownership, which continues in Russia. The most dangerous factor in this process is that a large number of Russians have begun to fear and even reject the essential foundations of the reform. At this moment, it is necessary to define some priority objectives, such as land reform and economic and financial stability, implementation of which calls for the use of all local resources and foreign credit. Only through consecutive steps that can appeal to the people's judgment and soul will it be possible to prevent a social outburst.

[O GLOBO] How strong is Russia's military industrial complex?

[Rutskoy] It is very important to avoid taking a foolish step in the process of converting the military industrial complex because it concentrates the main part of the country's economic and intellectual resources. Every person with common sense can understand the situation of enterprises that produce unique, high precision equipment—which are a real technological paradise of Russian industry—and that are irresponsibly compelled to change their profile to produce the simplest domestic appliances or toys. The military industrial complex serves as the basis for the process of rebirth of Russia's civil industry, in which—I am sure—Brazilian enterprises will find many technological surprises in which they will be interested.

[O GLOBO] What are the main disagreements between you and Boris Yeltsin?

[Rutskoy] My relations with the Russian president have not always been appropriately reflected by the press—a fact that obviously affects the public in Russia and abroad. Today, as during the first presidential elections in 1991, Yeltsin and I share a common objective: the rebirth of Russia as a great power, considering that Russians have a right to be proud of their citizenship. We want this pride to be based on their sincere faith (and not as a result of hypocritical brainwashing as occurred in the past) and on their material well-being. As for the Russians' material well-being, I am absolutely convinced that Russian economic reform will be effective only if we take as a point of reference life itself and not just plans. A wise farmer closely follows agronomists' advice on using a certain quantity of fertilizer in each hectare of soil, for example. It would be a great mistake to try to adjust the huge Russian economy to proposals made on the other side of the world.

[O GLOBO] What importance is attached to Latin America in Russian foreign policy?

[Rutskoy] As is known, any country has priorities within its foreign policy, and so does Russia. Latin America is among those priorities. It is possible to speak, without exaggerating, of the spiritual closeness of our nations, which have made valuable contributions to the development of all civilization. I will also note the relevant similarity of the current political and socioeconomic process in Russia and in many Latin American countries.

All this, obviously, compels us to look at each other with even greater interest. We are closely following the economic reforms being carried out in various Latin American countries and the regional and subregional integration process. We see with sympathy and comprehension the great efforts being made by the countries of the region for the sake of progress and prosperity and to provide their people with an honorable life.

As for difficulties, they do exist in our relations. I am primarily thinking of the economic and commercial ties; unfortunately, we need more than will to develop them. It largely depends on the real situation of the economy. I hope we will have more opportunities to improve commercial relations as Russia is overcoming its economic crisis. We want Latin America, which has a powerful cultural, intellectual, economic, and political power, to become a true partner.

[O GLOBO] In what way can bilateral relations develop between Brazil and Russia?

[Rutskoy] Russia and Brazil have maintained good relations for 150 years. Our mutual friendship and respect has been tested over the years. This friendship and respect overcame the harsh provocations of the era of ideological and political-military confrontation that now are undoubtedly a part of the past. Today I can, with every certainty, say that within the global context of its international relations, the leadership of the renewed democratic Russia is giving special attention to relations with Brazil, whose authority and influence within the context of world and regional affairs is on the rise. Meanwhile, it is necessary to acknowledge that the totally positive dynamism of bilateral relations is not the same in some areas of cooperation. The material basis of our relations in the trade-economic and technical-scientific sectors has lagged significantly when compared to the nature of and progress in the political dialogue. This is largely conditioned by objective causes, because our two countries are experiencing, each in their own

way, a difficult stage of economic reforms. The trade-economic relations with Brazil in the complex spheres of agroindustry, metallurgy, energy, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful means, the cosmos, and transport, including air transport, obviously are of interest to Russia. We intend to motivate the activities of Brazilian enterprises and businessmen regarding the Russian market, to help to encourage investment and the creation of joint ventures [two preceding words in English], and in this aspect we can count on the reciprocity of the Brazilians. As a person who for many years has dedicated himself to the aviation industry, I would prefer to use the term "height," and not the term "level," because the mobility and dynamism of the movement depend on the height of the flight. If the capabilities of our two countries are at the appropriate height, then Russian-Brazilian relations will be guaranteed against any surprise.

[O GLOBO] For ecologists, East Europe has become the best example of the continuous neglect of and aggression against the environment through the use of obsolete industrial techniques that produce much pollution. What is Russia intending to do to revert that situation? What are the principle environmental problems in your country, and how much has been budgeted to resolve the problem?

[Rutskoy] I am not going to talk about East Europe. That geographic region groups countries that have their own specific features, including the environmental problem. In addition, the examples of neglect of and aggression against nature, and the use of obsolete techniques that produce much pollution can be found in other parts of the world, not just there. It is true that for many decades there prevailed in Russia an egoistical attitude regarding the environment, and Russia suffered from an overload of industrialization and collectivization. Thus, we inherited an economy that in practice ignored the ecology. As a result, the state of nature in Russia can described as extremely serious. Some 15 percent of its territory (of a total of 17 million square kilometers) can be considered an ecological disgrace. Radioactive pollution and the poisoning of the air and water are the top culprits. Regarding the resources used to resolve these problems, I must say that they are still very limited and amount to only 1 percent of the gross domestic product. Of course this is not sufficient. I believe that in the future and as the country develops economically, including the process of conversion, the budget will be increased. One of the most effective investments lies in the liquidation of the ecological illiteracy of the people. It is time that the Russians copy Western meticulousness in keeping the atmosphere clean.

[O GLOBO] During the Rio-92 Conference there will be two clearly different positions in relation to the environment: The United States refuses to adopt any mechanisms for the control of gas emissions into the air, while Western Europe is debating the adoption of immediate control measures. What will be the Russian position?

[Rutskoy] I am going to the conference on the instructions of President Boris Yeltsin with concrete proposals and a program for action. Russian leaders are traditionally in favor of constructive international ecological cooperation. This will be our position at the Rio-92 Conference. I do not believe that at the conference in Rio de Janeiro the problems will be debated within a framework of confrontation, because universally acceptable solutions can only be found on the basis of agreement. This is the case on the control mechanisms. I am sure that as in the disarmament process, the control of the environment will also be made gradually. We are now taking the most important step, which is the approval of the Climate Changes Treaty. Details on the type of commitments, including the control issue, will be subject to future negotiations and eventually additional protocols. As a matter of fact, our proposal for the creation of a global ecological monitoring system, including a space system, will also help a great deal to solve the problem of control.

[O GLOBO] The situation of nuclear plants in Russia and other CIS countries is considered by environmentalists to be critical, because their installations are considered inadequate and risky. What does your country plan to do? Is there any concern that there may be another tragedy like the one at Chernobyl?

[Rutskoy] I doubt that there is a basis to say that the situation of all our nuclear plants is critical. It is true that because of the tragedy in Chernobyl the requirements for the safe operation of nuclear plants have multiplied. Based on the need for multiplying requirements, we are now paying more attention to safety measures in each nuclear plant. This also refers to the equipment of nuclear plants. The tragedy of Chernobyl should not occur again; this is why a joint global effort in this regard must be made. Currently there are 11 nuclear reactors of the type used in Chernobyl (uranium reactor with graphite moderator) operating in Russia. They will be deactivated as their resources run out. Other measures have been implemented to increase security in the nuclear energy area.

[O GLOBO] Are you in favor of converting the foreign debt into environmental projects? Do you believe it can affect the country's sovereignty?

[Rutskoy] In principle, the idea of converting the foreign debt into environmental projects seems to me interesting and useful. I believe that the sovereignty of any country can only be strengthened by reducing the foreign debt burden and increasing its environmental stability. It is important, however, that the liberated resources really be channelled for environmentalal protection.

[O GLOBO] The latest World Bank report leaves no doubt that poverty is the greatest obstacle for sustainable development and that a solution to all environmental questions are becoming more urgent. What happens is that the eradication of misery and the adoption of more

effective technologies represent a high cost. Do you believe the rich countries would be willing to pay it?

[Rutskoy] I believe that a generally accepted solution to the question of financial resources needed to implement in practice the decisions of the Rio de Janeiro conference can and must be found. These decisions will demand the mobilization of potential from all countries, rich and poor. The success of the conference will depend on the capacity of the participants to make unusual decisions to make Rio-92 the starting point for the rebirth of nature on the planet.

Delegation Authorized To Sign Ecology Convention

LD1006133192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1302 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyubov Dunayeva]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun—The head of Russia's delegation at the UN Conference on Environment and Development [UNCED] in Brazil is empowered to sign the convention on climatic change and biodiversity. This is provided for in a resolution of the government of the Russian Federation.

The resolution notes that it has been decided to authorize the delegation of Russian scientists to give their agreement to amendments and additions to the drafts of this convention. The drafts for the convention on climatic change and biological diversity were prepared during multilateral talks within the UN framework in which Russian scientists took part and were worked out in preliminary form with the interested Ministries and departments of Russia.

'Official Invitation' to G-7 Meeting Received

LD1006210292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1739 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Sergey Ryabikin]

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—President Boris Yeltsin received on Wednesday [10 June] an official invitation to participate in a meeting of the Seven leading Western countries, which will start on July 6.

The invitation was conveyed by Horst Keller, secretary of state of the German Finance Ministry, who was authorised by the German Government to organise the G-7 meeting in Munich. It is expected that the Russian president will address the meeting on July 8.

Greeting the German guest, Yeltsin noted that cooperation between the Western countries and Russia and support for reforms in the Russian Federation are now more active than in the past.

Speaking at a meeting with pressmen, Keller said that the Russian president "received with gratitude the invitation" to participate in the Munich conference. According to Keller, Yeltsin is well prepared for the meeting with Western leaders to explain Russia's position and expectations it links with the G-7 meeting. However, the president hopes that deeds will follow promises given by the seven leaders.

Keller was of the opinion that Yeltsin will use the Munich meeting to spell out proposals and problems facing his country to the Western leaders and ways to their solution.

Keller expressed hope that the Munich meeting would result in the West's continued support for reforms in Russia and this support would be "more specific and lead to the implementation of planned projects".

According to the German representative, the West's readiness to allocate 24 billion dollars to Russia is invariable. For this purpose, the two sides should implement adequate prerequisites.

He noted that the West should receive a confirmation that reforms are progressing. What is important is not time when billions come, but the correct use of this money to achieve goals, Keller stressed.

"Efficiency is the decisive factor and not time. The West and President Yeltsin are working to create the framework for such efficiency, and this is the basis for confidence," he said.

Kozyrev Denies Rumors of Resignation

LD1006154592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1413 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—"My choice is to be oriented towards the highly developed democratic countries and join their club - precisely and only that club - on the basis of equality, with dignity and our own face," Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said in an interview with the MOSCOW NEWS weekly.

Kozyrev was critical of the activities of former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze: "The Soviet foreign policy at the period of perestroyka is for some reason considered one of the major successes of that time, but I see it somewhat differently. "The new thinking".... as a matter of fact is a change of signboards," the minister noted. [sentence as received]

In support of this thesis, the foreign minister cited the recent relations of the Soviet Union with Cuba, Iraq, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, which have undergone "purely cosmetic changes." In practice "the former machine was working at full capacity and resisted any, even very timid, steps proposed by Shevardnadze. I saw it only too well from the inside," the Russian foreign minister pointed out.

In reply to a question about his possible resignation, Kozyrev said this is "nothing more than rumors" and he does not rule out that the "opposition in the Russian Foreign Ministry is collecting them on purpose."

"It is part of the apparatus's revenge: To sow uncertainty and trip up Yeltsin and his team. My opponents are already spreading their wings while others are waiting to see what it will end with," Kozyrev emphasised.

Envoy Argues Against Excluding FRY From CSCE

PM1006145192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 First Edition p 7

[ITAR-TASS report: "Dangerous Precedent Unnecessary"]

[Text] Helsinki—The current evolution of the situation in Bosnia and Hercegovina convinces us that it would be wrong to pin all the responsibility for the continuing tragedy there exclusively on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY] leadership. The UN secretary general's report—which provides a thorough and, in our view, impartial analysis of the development of events—confirms that the existing realities in Bosnia and Hercegovina are far more complex and multifaceted. Under these circumstances we continue to believe that it would be inexpedient to raise the question of suspending the FRY delegation's powers at the CSCE, much less to exclude Yugoslavia from the all-European process. That was the standpoint Russia took into the session of the CSCE's committee of senior officials, which has again embarked on an examination of the Balkan crisis.

Addressing the session, Yevgeniy Gusarov, head of the Russian delegation, stressed that expelling Yugoslavia would create a dangerous precedent, whereby one CSCE member would be deprived of access to the conference's work, while the rest would be deprived of an important channel of dialogue with it and a means of influencing it at a time when this is particularly necessary. I would like to recall that the Security Council took an extremely balanced and well-considered approach to the question of Yugoslavia's expulsion. So should we insist on the adoption of decisions which would be unacceptable to the international community as a whole?

Poland's Walesa on Relations With Russia, Ukraine

MK1006161192 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 6

[Interview with Polish President Lech Walesa by Pavel Yablonskiy in St. Petersburg; date not given: "Politician Who Changed the Face of Poland"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] L. Walesa's recent visit to St. Petersburg did not arouse much interest among the mass media, but in St. Petersurg itself, the crush was so great that your KURANTY correspondent had to pull out all the stops to interview the politician who changed the face of Poland.

[Yablonskiy] Mr. President, recently Poland has become very active in seeking contacts with Russia in all areas. Is one to presume that this is connected with certain misgivings regarding Ukraine?

[Walesa] No, Poland can negotiate with Ukraine, too. Before the trip to Russia we even had better relations with Kiev than with Moscow, but now, since the signing of the treaty, ties with Russia may be paramount for us. Nature abhors a vacuum. I want the very best, model relations with Russia and good relations with Ukraine. We have "started from scratch" with Ukraine. It was hard to start from scratch with Russia. You know the reasons why: the troops in Poland, questions of compensation, all those complicated matters. I see no contradictions in our position vis-a-vis Kiev and Moscow. While working well with Russia we also will cooperate with Ukraine.

[Yablonskiy] Could you comment on Russo-Ukrainian relations, which have become strained?

[Walesa] Both Russia and we are interested in preventing all conflicts. I repeat that Poland is ready to act as a link in relations between Russia and Ukraine.

[Yablonskiy] Economic ties between major enterprises in the state sectors in Russia and Poland have been badly damaged recently. How do you see the prospects in this sphere?

[Walesa] We do not intend restoring CEMA, but the economic alienation that has occurred must be removed. Admittedly, even before that our production sharing was one-tenth as effective as that in the West, but when we severed all our ties that ratio became a quite ominous 1:100. We have work to do and a foundation has been laid. Thus the aim has been defined and the prospects for cooperation are clearly visible.

Environmental Damage to Poland by Army Assessed

PM1106102392 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel A. Bugay: "Damage Will Be Calculated"]

[Text] In connection with the start of the final phase of the Northern Group of Forces' withdrawal, W. Paluszinski, Polish deputy chief environmental inspector, has announced that the inspectorate's workers have started checking the installations and bases left behind by the Russian Army. This action, he noted, has two aims—to calculate the environmental damage at all Northern Group of Forces bases in Poland, and to prevent any further losses which could arise during the Russian troop withdrawal. Although the protocol recently signed in Moscow on the former Soviet Army's withdrawal does not envisage any financial claims, W. Paluszinski stressed that the environmental service will be preparing a detailed damage assessment. The inspectors will stay at the military bases until the last Russian soldier has left.

It was explained to me at the Northern Group of Forces Environmental Detachment that these measures will be carried out in conjunction with Russian Army specialists, which will make it possible to make an objective

assessment of the environmental damage done to Poland as a result of the presence of Northern Group of Forces units on its territory.

Information Minister Views CIS Relations

LD1006120292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1122 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Solntsev]

[Text] Tokyo June 10 TASS—The Commonwealth of Independent States as it is now is not viable, but a few years hence, when the nationalistic feelings abate. Some of the ex-Soviet republics will be able to create an association similar to the European Community without an overpowering centre, the Russian information minister said in an interview with KYODO TSUSHIN today.

Asked about the future of the Commonwealth, Mikhail Poltoranin, who is also a vice premier of the Russian Government, replied that the Commonwealth which sought to revive and reconstruct the USSR, is not viable, it is unable to survive and develop. The Commonwealth has to endure the disease of independence of republics and then, when "the national measles are over, we will reunite".

The minister said a referendum would tentatively be held in October to decide on land ownership. "If we fail to decide on private land ownership, our reform will collapse," he warned.

According to the minister, Russian President Boris Yeltsin could have dismissed the Congress of People's Deputies and the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and give land to private owners by decree. But Yeltsin opted for a democratic path. He says: The congress blocked the law on private land ownership and because of this we now appeal to the people.

According to Poltoranin, the referendum will also lay down principles of a new constitution.

Touching upon the problem of South Kuril islands claimed by Japan, Poltoranin said that the Russian president cannot simply walk to the rostrum and say: "Tomorrow, I will give the Kuril islands to Japan", because he will be toppled at once. Japan is very well aware of what Yeltsin can and cannot say. Japan also understands that if the public opinion arrives at an understanding of the problem, it will then be resolved in a proper fashion, Poltoranin said.

'World This Week' Assesses Events, Relations

LD0706142592

[Editorial Report] Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian at 1035 GMT on 7 June carries the program "The World This Week: International Review" presented by commentator Vladimir Pasko. Guests on the program include: political observer Yevgeniy Shirokov; international affairs journalist Igor Surguchev; international affairs journalist Viktor Manikin; and Galina Sidorova, political scientist and policy adviser to the Russian foreign minister. Reception is good.

The program covers four topics, as follows:

In the first segment, which lasts five minutes, Yevgeniy Shirokov comments on Russia becoming a full member of the International Monetary Fund. He explains that there is continuing talk in the West about the need for caution over granting Russia credits, while in Russia disputes continue over various aspects of economic policy. Nevertheless, Russia's admission to the International Monetary Fund is a step toward Russia fitting in with the world economic system. This is necessary, as Russia cannot remain isolated.

In the second segment, which lasts five minutes, Igor Surguchev comments on President de Klerk's visit to Moscow for the first South African-Russian summit meeting. Despite the opposition to the visit by the African National Congress in South Africa and certain circles in Russia, the visit proved useful and very timely and will give some impetus to the development of bilateral cooperation. The world now recognizes that the South African Government is no longer pursuing racist policies. Like Russia, it is trying to pursue democratic principles.

In the third segment, which lasts four minutes, Viktor Manikin comments on the earth summit in Rio. Mankind needs a fresh approach to ecology. Urgent measures are needed, and the documents to be signed in Rio will help. Effective protection of the environment will require money, laws, projects, and united action.

In the fourth segment, which lasts nine minutes, Galina Sidorova speaks in connection with the introduction of UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro about the difficulties presented by the fragmentation of states. The problem, she says, is really how to reconcile the principle of national self-determination and the principle of territorial integrity and inviolabilty of borders, both of which have been acknowledged by the international community. Problems of national self-determination must be resolved by talks and not by force. The international community has not yet devised suitable mechanisms to prevent interethnic conflicts. The use of force by the international community to stop interethnic conflicts can only work where there is the political will by the sides directly involved in the conflict to achieve some kind of agreement.

DEN Weekly Denies Revealing State Secrets

LD1006133692 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1222 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Fyodor Apanasenko]

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—The opposition "DEN" weekly denied on Wednesday [10 June] it had disclosed state secrets by publishing a decyphered classified telegram sent by Russian ambassador to the United Nations concerning sanctions against Serbia. Deputy Editor-in-Chief Vladimir Bondarenko told TASS the daily received and published a photocopy of a document that was widely circulated in Moscow. The accusations against "DEN" were voiced by a spokesman of the Russian Foreign Ministry on Tuesday [9 June] who confirmed the telegram was authentic.

"Many Russian high-ranking officials are engaged in revealing Russia's state secrets these days, including former KGB chief Vadim Bakatin," Bondarenko said. "If they prosecute us, they should prosecute those officials as well. Those who betrayed Russia's good-neighbourly relations with Serbia, Arab and other friendly countries are the culprits, not us."

"Our newspaper has always been harassed by the media and state organs, but we shall stand to the end," he said.

The hard-line weekly was founded by a group of Russian intellectuals in late 1990 and its circulation has reached 100 thousand. Despite the refusal of the state-run "SOYUZPECHAT" (STATE PRESS) agency to distribute the newspaper, it is sold in 40 cities throughout Russia.

"DEN" is among those organising a series of rallies to be held on June 11-12 outside the Ostankino television centre demanding the resignation of the present government and more air time for opposition views.

Bondarenko believes that current reforms in Russia have nothing to do with a true market economy and accuses the government of disregarding the country's national interests. "If the present government does not resign shortly, the whole of Russian industry will come to a standstill. We shall see a devastated land ruled by a handful of nouveau riche for many decades."

"Our newspaper stands for a nationally-oriented economy and is often called conservative. But conservatism has always saved the world. Left liberalism is capable only of destruction," Bondarenko said.

"The so-called democratic press has labeled us "red and brown," portraying us as a hybrid between communists and fascists, knowing all too well that the Russian people hate both ideologies," Bondarenko said. "We are neither of the two".

"We are not opposing the West. We want Russia to join the international community as a powerful country whose interests are taken into consideration, not as a third world nation," he said.

Foreign Ministry on Situation in Cambodia

LD1006222692 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1850 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—According to reports from Cambodia, on the eve of the beginning of the second phase of the U.N.-sponsored peace operation in this country scheduled for June 13, the process of the settlement in Cambodia is passing through a very difficult stage, a spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry told ITAR-TASS.

The reason behind all this is that the Khmer Rouge continue to pursue the policy of violating the cease-fire, enlarging the territory under their control, turning down constructive cooperation with the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), delaying the peace process, which threatens the implementation of the Paris agreements on the comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Cambodia.

Representatives of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council at their recent meeting condemned the destructive policy conducted by the Khmer Rouge.

Russia confirms its adherence to the cause of the national reconciliation in Cambodia, stands firmly for the strict implementation of the Paris agreements in full volume by all sides and in accordance with the schedule established by the special envoy of the U.N. secretary-general, the UNTAC and the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

We insist on the strict fulfilment of all obligations assumed by the Khmer Rouge and come out in support of the appeal made by Chairman of the Supreme National Council, Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. We share the viewpoint on the necessity to strengthen efforts by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and use all means in their power to influence any side whose practical steps run counter to the peaceful agreements on Cambodia, the spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry pointed out.

Federation Affairs

Further on Yeltsin, Armed Forces Meeting

Border Policies Detailed

OW1006175292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1637 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Interview with President Boris Yeltsin by INTERFAX reporter Vyacheslav Terekhov; place and date not given; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin and edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin" No. 91—item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] [Reporter] The announcement of Russia's government determination to set up its state borders with a number of CIS countries has aroused many speculations. What has necessitated this, and what particular measures are being envisaged?

[President Yeltsin] In terms of prioritizing, we are attaching principal importance to Russia's border with the Baltic states, specifically, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. We are primarily concerned with free access of foreign intelligence services from their territories to Russia. This issue is becoming especially imperative due to knowledge that certain countries are building up their intelligence efforts against Russian Federation. Therefore, we truly need state borders, and we resolve to expedite this. To begin with, we will introduce an appropriate customs service (the Customs Committee has already been assigned to address this task); secondly, we will begin setting up a secure state border, starting with markers, border poles, and special field detachments to patrol it. The need for a state border with the Baltic states is indisputable, especially considering the continuing outflow of illegal goods from Russia.

We also believe that we need to set up a state border with Azerbaijan. At first, we will close it with customs posts. Then we will introduce all the required border control regulations. For one thing, they (Azerbaijanis) have adopted essentially visa-exempt entry from Iran and Turkey, which provides more free access to the Russian territory.

The question of a border with Georgia is especially hard to resolve. Now, our concern is how things in Georgia will develop. If democratic transformations occur, which implies the end of warfare and military pressure on South Ossetia, we will find it possible, in the context of our agreements with Shevardnadze, to maintain a semi-transparent border, guarded by mobile detachments only.

One of the most complicated issues is our border with Kazakhstan. That country's borders with the Central Asian republics are open, whereas Central Asia has also introduced visa-exempt entry from Iran and Turkey on the basis of simple passes. The road is open from Central Asia to Kazakhstan then all the way to Russia (for the purpose of intelligence activities). This is ultimately unacceptable. Even though we have signed a military and political treaty with Kazakhstan which provides for no borders, we are now coordinating our efforts to find a way to close the southern border of the Central Asian republics precluding such visa-exempt entry. We have also have to sign the same treaty with Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The treaty with Uzbekistan has already been signed, and they fully acquiesce to our position. Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are willing to sign such a document with us, and the drafts of these treaties have already been prepared.

Yet, the most intricate problem is presented by Ukraine. Setting up a solid state border with Ukraine would invariably create major difficulties in our relations. We would like to avoid that. At the same time, we find it unacceptable that they have practically terminated all retail transactions in rubles, using only their coupons. Even though the ruble zone does exist in the inter-economic written-order relations between our enterprises, Ukraine's apparent bent to introduce its national currency gives us the right to address the state border issue. As of now, we are merely setting customs offices at the roads. In the future, as soon as they introduce their national currency, we will establish a reliable state border.

As regards the Northern Caucasus, it is one of the most ticklish problems, and we would like to keep our thoughts on this to ourselves.

We do not have any common border with Moldova. If we resolve to set up a border with Ukraine, Moldova will become closed. They (Moldova) initiated visa-exempt exchange with Romania, thereby providing to Romania free access to the territory of Russia. We cannot afford to keep our doors open for anyone indiscriminately. Our border and our country need protection.

[Reporter] There are rumors that the Gaydar government is likely to resign after you return from the United States. Is it true?

[President Yeltsin] No, it is not. Moreover, I assembled all of his deputies Friday [5 June] night, including Burbulis (Gennadiy Burbulis, the President's state secretary.—IF [INTERFAX]). We have agreed, and all the new deputies have assured me, that all of them stand for the reform, they support the strategy of our reforms, they have joined the team, and they will not allow any rift in this general government team headed by Gaydar. Such is the situation. For the time being, my powers as the government chairman will not be relinquished. Not until I am convinced that the Gaydar team can act proficiently, as it should, without my chairmanship.

The situation will show how many months will be required for that, especially after the situation has become even more complicated as a result of fuel price rise. We have not liberated fuel prices, as the International Monetary Fund requires, realizing that this measure would increase all prices, including food stuffs, dozens of times. We resolved to avoid this. Incidentally, it is due to this particular reason that the allocation to us of $24 bn [billion] has been delayed. The other reason is that they are waiting for our new budget which will be approved by the Supreme Council.

[Reporter] What can you say about $400 bn which Richard Nixon [as received] promised during his talks with you?

[President Yeltsin] I have consulted with specialists. They are highly skeptical as regards these billions. But I do count on the $100 bn which he pledged to provide within the first 12 months. As far as $200 bn and $400

bn are concerned, we have certain reservations. Our bureaucracy and our conscience find it hard to comprehend even $100 bn.

'Semi-Transparent' Boundary Eyed

LD1006155992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Naryshkin]

[Text] Moscow, 10 June 10—At the present time the question of establishing borders with the Baltic states is assuming a priority significance for Russia. Russian President Boris Yeltsin said this to journalists during the interval in today's meeting of the republic's top military command. The lack of an efficient customs service and of a state border, the president pointed out, makes it possible for goods to be smuggled out of Russia and for intelligence services of foreign states to penetrate into its territory. Therefore, Boris Yeltsin said, we have made a decision to expediently set up a proper customs service and to commence building a state border with the Baltic republics.

The President of Russia also spoke about the need to establish a state border with Azerbaijan, which has introduced a virtually visa-free system with Turkey and Iran. Thus, Boris Yeltsin stressed, foreign citizens can penetrate into Russian territory through Azerbaijan, effectively without hindrance, and we must close this off.

The question of Russia's border with Georgia is a very complex matter, the Russian head of state said. If democratic transformations proceed in this republic, if the military pressure on South Ossetia ceases, then in the treaty currently being drawn up we can for the time being leave the so-called "semi-transparent" border between our countries.

There are also border issues in relations between Russia and Kazakhstan. These are being tackled in conjunction with the Kazakh side. The thing is, Boris Yeltsin said, that Kazakhstan has no borders with the republics of Central Asia, and these republics have also announced visa-free entry from other countries in the region. In order to close the southern border of the republics of Central Asia and not permit visa-free entry, we should sign the appropriate treaties with Tajikistan and Turkmenia. Such a document has already been signed with Uzbekistan.

However, the most difficult issue, in the president's opinion, is the border with Ukraine. Establishing the present Russian-Ukrainian state border will lead, according to Boris Yeltsin, to big difficulties in bilateral relations. We do not want this, but we cannot fail to take into account the fact that Ukraine has fully switched to coupons, including in retail trade. The result is that Ukraine enjoys a double advantage: Its citizens can buy goods for rubles in Russia, and for coupons in Ukraine. But Russian Federation citizens living alongside the border cannot acquire goods for rubles in Ukraine. Although a single ruble zone still exists for the time being, Ukraine's expressed desire to switch to issuing its own national currency gives Russia the right to start studying the question of establishing a state border with Ukraine. For the moment we are setting up customs posts, but as soon as Ukraine introduces a national currency, we will start creating a real state border between our countries, the Russian president said.

Nuclear Questions Addressed

LD1006121292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1055 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Naryshkin]

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—The creation of national armies should not split the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth, the military of the former Soviet Republics should cooperate, according to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

"Russia does not doubt the necessity of united Armed Forces subordinated to the council of heads of state of the Commonwealth and fulfills the agreement on the issue signed by heads of state", Yeltsin told a meeting of senior Russian military commanders in Moscow on Wednesday [10 June].

However, he regretted that the CIS members have not yet agreed on the concrete composition and designation of the forces.

Speaking on the Russian Army the president warned against its hasty creation. The concept of the Army was discussed by the government and will be submitted to parliament, he added.

The 14th Russian Army stationed in the breakaway Dniester region of Moldova will not be involved in the military conflict there, according to the president. "We cannot allow that the Yugoslavian scenario repeats in the region, moreover with the participation of Russian troops", he said, but added that tens of thousands of ethnic Russians are living in the region and "the Moldovan knot cannot be cut" without taking into consideration their interests.

Talks on another military problem, the Black Sea Fleet dispute, are difficult and the main thing which has been agreed "is to avoid unilateral actions until the formula of compromise in solving disputed issues is worked out", the president said. Both the Crimea issue and the Black Sea Fleet problem should not separate, but promote friendly relations between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. "If a turn is made from confrontation and mistrust to dialogue, the political formula will be definitely found", the president said.

The present-day government will continue economic reforms in the country, according to the Yeltsin, who

called all speculation about its resignation as "indiscreet". There is no alternative to the "Yegor Gaydar team", stalling reforms would mean ruining them, the president stated.

"We are moving towards the ratification of the START Treaty by the parliament", Yeltsin said speaking on disarmament issues. Both in Russia and the United States a possibility of further strategic nuclear arms cuts is being discussed. "We have not yet agreed on a common figure as Russia supports the idea of strategic parity, while the U.S. side is moving along a different way", the president said.

The United States proposes to eliminate all Russian strategic nuclear ground-based missiles with multiple warheads, while it will simultaneously reduce to a lesser degree its strategic naval nuclear forces, according to the president who added such a variant will give advantages to the United States.

All the issues will be discussed during the Russian-U.S. summit in Washington. "We would like the reduction of strategic nuclear forces be completed by, at least, the year of 2000", and both sides would have 2,200-2,500 units of such arms, according to Yeltsin.

Twenty legislative acts are necessary to completely solve the social problems of retired servicemen and their families, the president said. And this will take time.

Yeltsin informed that he had signed a decree on Wednesday envisaging a 1.8-time increase in money allowances for the military from June 1. Besides, additional payments were introduced for ranks, thus a sergeant will now be receiving additional 600 roubles a months, lieutenant—1,700, colonel—2,700, colonel-general—3,800.

Speaking on terms of Russian withdrawal from the Baltic States, the president said "the solution of the problem is possible only on the basis of realism. We reject any ultimatums. The appeal of some of these countries to the CSCE, the United Nations on this matter cause bewilderment", he added. Russia has no secret political aims which would be implemented by means of its troops stationed in the Baltic States, according to Yeltsin.

The problem of withdrawal is mostly a technical one. "We cannot pull out troops into an open field and we would never agree that the withdrawal resembles fleeing", he stressed.

The pullout can be accelerated if the other side contributes to the resettlement of troops in a new place, Yeltsin said, adding Russia is open for a joint search for such possibilities.

The presidential decree on cancellation of last year debts for housing of the military has not been fulfilled in all the places in 1992, Yeltsin admitted, adding he had a serious talk on the matter with heads of republics, territories and regions within Russia. "I believe, most regions, in general, should anyway fulfil the decree", he said.

Soldiers continue to die in the army, the military discipline is often violated. These problems cannot be solved if the military reform falls behind changes in society. "I believe, we all understand the grief of mothers who lost their children in the army", the president said, adding any case of death of a soldier should be thoroughly investigated.

Yeltsin called to have regular meetings with the military. He said he is sure the rich experience of the Russian Army will not be "gone with the wind". "There are hundreds of people in the Army devoted to their duty and motherland. Their wisdom, courage, patriotism will help overcome hardships, create Armed Forces worthy of democratic Russia", the president stressed.

National Currencies Cited

LD1006220892 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Video report by correspondent Pankov on President Boris Yeltsin at meeting of leadership of Russian Armed Forces in Moscow on 10 June, including recorded segment of Yeltsin remarks to journalists—from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer Irina Mishina] Whatever happens, Russia will have an army to match its status of a great nuclear power. Russia shares borders with many states and the situation is not safe today on all the borders.

[Pankov] The situation of the Army, the social protection of servicemen, the borders Russia shares with her former Soviet republics—these are the questions that were at the core of Boris Yeltsin's speech to the generals. The meeting took place behind closed doors.

During the interval the president answered questions from journalists. He stated that the export of goods from Russia and the penetration of foreign intelligence services through the practically open borders of the Baltic countries, Azerbaijan, and Central Asian republics are forcing Russia to solve this problem. At the same time, naturally, talks will be held with the former republics. The Russian-Ukrainian border is another issue.

[Yeltsin] Of course, setting up a genuine state border there will lead to great political complexities in our relations. We would not like to do that. At the same time we cannot accept the fact that they have completely gone over to coupons. They have also withdrawn rubles from retail trade, for instance, having introduced coupons. Their current open desire to introduce a national currency gives us the right to set up a national border.

[Pankov] In reply to journalists' questions, Boris Yeltsin described as groundless the rumors about the possible resignation of the Gaydar government after the president comes back from the United States.

Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said that he was satisfied with his meeting with the president and the

latter's firm intention to work toward the implementation of measures for the social protection of servicemen. From July their salaries will be raised, and from September the allocations for the maintenance of all those who serve in the army will be increased, too.

Grachev on Withdrawals, Appointments

OW1006213792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1655 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Yeltsin and his defence minister Pavel Grachev are holding back to their previous position on the future of the Black Sea Fleet saying any talks on the issue must proceed from the premise that the Fleet is Part of the united Commonwealth forces. Pavel Grachev told IF [INTERFAX] at a news conference in Moscow on Wednesday [10 June].

The minister also said Mr Yeltsin's speech at a meeting with top army officials on Wednesday was focused on the army's social security needs. He said the president was due to meet with regional administrators on June 24 to find out exactly how many flats they had planned to earmark for servicemen. The failure to comply with Mr Yeltsin's decree on the allocation of housing for the officer's dependents will entail administrative punishment including dismissal, said the minister. Mr Yeltsin has also announced pay increases to all army ranks.

General Grachev reported about complete troop withdrawals from the Chechen republic adding that several families said they wanted to travel in their own vehicles.

On his new assistants, the defence minister said that the General-Colonel, Vladimir Toporov, would be in charge of billeting the troops being withdrawn from other countries. The ministry's personnel department and military schools was the area of responsibility of the other deputy minister, Valeriy Mironov.

Grachev Previews Summer Training

PM1006164592 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by Colonel G. Miranovich: "First Summary of Results"]

[Text] As KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported, the results of the winter training period in the Army and Navy are being summed up by the Russian Federation Defense Ministry 9-10 June. Giving an address 9 June, Russian Defense Minister Army General P. Grachev analyzed the state of the combat readiness of the troops and the naval forces and military discipline in units and on ships, and set tasks for the summer training period.

It was noted that the past period was accompanied by major difficulties in the organization of military training and the troops' service caused by the reform of the Armed Forces, instability in society, and interruptions in the supply of essential material means and resources to large strategic formations, combined units, and units. The summer training period does not promise to be easy either; it will take place amid the formation of command and control structures and the reorganization of troops and naval forces in accordance with the plan for their phased reform. Nevertheless, the defense minister stressed, even in this difficult situation it is essential that everything be done to ensure that the training of the army and navy and military discipline in them meet the highest requirements. Army General P. Grachev indicated specific spheres of work in maintaining the Russian Armed Forces in a state of proper combat readiness.

Marshal of Aviation Ye. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the CIS Armed Forces, participated in the summing up of the results.

Details of Defense Ministry Appointments Noted

LD1106081892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1336 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun—Today Boris Yeltsin, president and supreme commander of the Russian Armed Forces, announced new appointments to the Russian Defense Ministry.

Colonel General Viktor Dubynin was appointed to the post of chief of General Staff—first deputy Russian defense minister. He was born in the town of Kamensk-Uralskiy on 1 February 1943. In 1964 he graduated from the Far Eastern Tank School and in 1984 he graduated from the General Staff Military Academy. In 1988-1989 he was chief of staff of the Kiev Military District, and since June 1989 he has been the commander of the Northern Group of Forces.

Colonel General Mikhail Kolesnikov has been appointed his first deputy. Since 1987 he served in the posts of chief of staff of the Siberian Military District, chief of main staff of the Ground Forces, and first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces, and from April 1992 he was chief of the Organization and Mobilization Main Directorate of the CIS Joint Armed Forces.

The following people have been appointed deputy defense ministers:

Colonel General Vladimir Toporov. He was born on 7 February 1946. In 1968 he graduated from the Odessa Artillery School, and in 1975 he graduated from the Frunze Military Academy. From 1989 to 1991 he was chief of staff, first deputy commander of the Far East Military District forces. Since September 1991 he has been the commander of the Moscow Military District.

Colonel General Valeriy Mironov. He was born in Moscow on 19 December 1943. In 1965 he graduated from the Moscow Higher Combined-Arms Command School named after the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, in 1973

he graduated from the Frunze Military Academy and in 1984 he graduated from the General Staff Military Academy. From 1989 to 1991 he was first deputy commander of the Leningrad Military District forces, then he was commander of the Baltic Military District forces. Since November 1991 he is the commander of troops of the Northern-Western Groop of Forces.

Colonel General Georgiy Kondratyev. He was born in the town of Klintsy in Bryansk oblast on 17 November 1944. In 1965 he graduated from the Kharkov Tank Command School, in 1973 he graduated from the Armoured Troops Military Academy and in 1985 he graduated from the General Staff Military Academy. Since 1989 he has been the first deputy and from 1991 commander of the Turkestan Military District forces.

Yeltsin Scales 'Mountain' of Military Problems

LD1006183392 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Among today's events, one must single out, first and foremost, the conference of the Supreme Command of Russia's Armed Forces and Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin's speech there. If you consider that this took place on the eve of the first anniversary of the day he was elected president, then one may safely say that this was a keynote speech.

Yeltsin touched upon the main questions of our Russian statehood. He described the situation in Russia and the CIS as "difficult." For the first time in recent years, the president said, we have embarked on heavy, day-to-day work and we have begun to plow through a mountain of problems.

Yeltsin named the factors that determine the pitiful state of the economic reform: The deep crisis of the 1980's, the collapse of the union and the disintegration which then began, the lengthy process of marking time, the complete destruction of Russia's market infrastructure over the past 70 years, and the shortage of cadres. In carrying out reforms one should take into account the expectations of the people and the fact that impatience in Russia has run out. He expressed the conviction that we must now proceed further. Any halt for Russia will be simply fatal.

Finally, the president described as unworthy all the speculation around Gaydar's team. In his opinion, there is no alternative to this today. Incidentally, the next session of the Russian government has been arranged for tomorrow.

Yeltsin, naturally, devoted a lot of attention at this meeting to the Russian Armed Forces. He noted that they are currently going through the same complicated period as the whole country. The main thing at the present stage is to avoid spontaneous outbursts and a laissez-faire attitude.

A concept of the armed forces in Russia is now due to be put up at the Supreme Soviet, and a most important task in the period of their establishment is the creation of a basis for the social protection of military servicemen and members of their families. It was today that Yeltsin signed a decree on increasing from 1 June [as heard] the allowances for military servicemen of all arms of the service.

Soldiers continue to be killed in the army, military discipline is being violated, and presidential decrees on writing off servicemen's housing debts on site are not being executed. These problems will not be solved if military reform falls behind the changes in society.

The president acquainted those present with the new appointments in the Russian Ministry of Defence. Colonel General Dubynin has become Chief of the General Staff.

The president focused a lot of attention on the situation of the Russian troops situated outside the republic's borders. These include the 14th Army, the Black Sea Fleet, and the troops in the Baltic region. Yeltsin once again called for a solution to all problems on the basis of realism and taking account of the interests of the military and the tens of thousands of compatriots outside Russia.

It should be added that in an exclusive interview to an INTERFAX correspondent, Yeltsin, as a kind of footnote to his speech at the meeting with the servicemen, spoke of the borders with the countries closest to Russia. He stated that the firm intention of the Russian leadership to create a state frontier with the Baltic countries has been brought about by the need to put an end to the intelligence activities of foreign states. A similiar reason prompts one to create a tough border regime on the border with Azerbaijan. Kazakhstan should think about how to close the southern border and prevent visa-free entry into Russia of citizens of states who are not part of the CIS. The most difficult thing, Yeltsin believes, is the problem of the border with the Ukraine. As soon as they introduce a national currency, we will start to create a proper state border, the president said. This will remove a similar problem with Moldova, too.

'Governability' of Military Organ Viewed

PM1106091992 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by Colonel G. Miranovich: "Russian President Gives Army Guidelines"]

[Text] For several days now reports by a number of news agencies have been forecasting new appointments to leading posts in the Russian military department. Citing official and not very official sources, they have even named the most likely candidates for the posts of chief of the General Staff and other deputy defense ministers. Now, at last, the appointments, in expectation of which some members of the writing fraternity proved so impatient, have been made public. Russian President Boris

Yeltsin did this at the conference of the top command personnel of the Armed Forces which continued yesterday, examining the results of the winter training period.

As had been proposed—this, in particular, was discussed at a scientific conference on problems of military security held at the General Staff Academy at the end of May—the structure of the Ministry of Defense will include the General Staff, with the corresponding directorates, and a number of other directorates. Direct leadership of the Armed Forces by the minister of defense will be exercised through his deputies. It was these who were mentioned.

We already know one first deputy minister—Andrey Kokoshin. Those who were appointed yesterday are professional soldiers. Colonel General Viktor Petrovich Dubynin has become chief of the General Staff and a first deputy defense minister. Prior to this he was commander of the Northern Group of Forces. Col. Gen. Mikhail Petrovich Kolesnikov has been appointed his first deputy. Col. Gen. Vladimir Mikhaylovich Toporov, Col. Gen. Valeriy Ivanovich Mironov, and Col. Gen. Georgiy Grigoryevich Kondratyev have become deputy defense ministers.

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin pointed out in his speech that this was his first meeting with the top Army and Navy command since the signing of the Decree on the Creation of the Russian Federation Armed Forces. Dwelling on problems of military building, the president emphasized that the Armed Forces are an inseparable part of the country, and everything that happens in the country inevitably affects their condition. The situation in Russia today is complex, and the reforms are proceeding with difficulty. In no country in the world has such a complex of tasks had to be tackled in the process of economic reforms as in Russia. The Russian Federation Government is being forced to take unpopular economic measures. But there is no alternative to the reforms. It is necessary to understand this and move ahead.

Under these conditions, the president went on to say, the creation of our own Armed Forces is attended by considerable difficulties. But we have been forced to do this. At the same time we must be aware that the building of the sovereign states' own armies must not mean that the unified army organism is cut up into pieces. The states' national interests, the real potential of the Armed Forces, and the rights of servicemen must all be taken equally into consideration. In creating national armies it is necessary not to curtail but to develop joint cooperation among the republics of the former Union. The legal base for this is now being built. What I have in mind, above all, is the Treaty on Collective Security signed in Tashkent.

The Russian Armed Forces are now going through a very complex period. The process of creating a fundamentally new legal and organizational basis of their existence is taking place. At the same time it is very important to preserve the governability of the military organism. This was one of the chief tasks when formulating the concept of Russia's defense building. It was discussed in the government, and the Supreme Soviet now has to examine it.

The Russian Army includes troops located outside Russia and the CIS, as well as those stationed on the territory of other states of the Commonwealth and not incorporated within the armed forces which the latter are creating. Touching on the question of the 14th Army in the Dniester region, Boris Yeltsin emphasized that we cannot allow the Yugoslav scenario to be repeated in that region. At the same time we do not forget that our compatriots live in the Dniester region.

The fate of the Black Sea Fleet has still not been decided. For the time being an accord has been reached not to take any unilateral actions in respect of it. In the president's opinion, both the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet must not weaken but strengthen the fraternal relations between our peoples. If we get away from confrontation and mistrust, a political formula for resolving the problem will certainly be found.

The creation of the Russian Army means not only placing under Russia's jurisdiction the corresponding part of the Armed Forces of the former Union. The Army is in need of profound reform above all. Russia's Armed Forces must be ready to defend its interests and be built in accordance with the new demands. They must have high combat readiness and mobility. Service in the Army must be prestigious for a person. The president emphasized that the Russian Army must not be subjected to the influence of any party and will obey only the law and the constitution.

Boris Nikolayevich named the problem of the uncontrolled proliferation of weapons in "hot spots" as the most acute problem that has to be resolved at the present stage in the formation of the Russian Army. He supported the Russian defense minister's decisive actions in reinforcing the guard on military installations and arms and ammunition dumps.

A special feature of the transitional period in building the Army is the fact that practically all the attributes of statehood in Russia are at the development stage. This includes the indeterminate nature of the Russian borders. The ways and priorities for resolving this question have been defined recently. We will build the borders, the president said, strengthening the border service accordingly. This question is being examined by the Russian Federation Defense Council. A decision has been adopted to create the border troops within the Russian Ministry of Security.

The fate of the Armed Forces is inseparably linked with the changes taking place in the world. The tendency to strengthen partnership is becoming the dominant trend in the world community. The president told the gathering about some steps by Russia along the path of maintaining stability and security and dwelt on problems of reducing nuclear weapons. At the same time he

emphasized the idea of the inadmissibility of reducing funding for scientific work and research and design work in promising areas.

The Russian president devoted great attention in his speech to questions connected with the fulfillment of his well-known decree "On Measures To Strengthen Social Protection for Servicemen and Persons Discharged from Military Service." Even under the present conditions, he said, it is necessary to preserve the list of rights and benefits that were established for these categories by acts of the former Union. In order to resolve the problem of social guarantees, more than 20 normative acts still have to be adopted. One of them—the decree on raising servicemen's pay as of 1 June—has already been signed.

The question of the fulfillment of the president's ordinance on making good the arrears in apartments promised to servicemen was raised acutely. The ordinance is not being fulfilled everywhere. This, in particular, was discussed at a meeting with heads of administrations of republics, krays, and oblasts. Staying true to himself, the president once again mentioned the sanctions which will be applied to those who fail to fulfill this ordinance. The progress in fulfilling it will be examined 24 June. The idea was also expressed that it is necessary to draw up, before the corresponding legislative acts have been adopted, a detailed presidential decree on resolving the problems of the transitional period in the building of the Armed Forces and on ensuring servicemen's rights.

Touching on questions connected with the withdrawal of troops from the territory of other states, Boris Yeltsin remarked that here it is necessary to act only on the basis of realism, not ultimatums. We cannot withdraw the troops to an open field. It must be an efficiently organized, civilized process. The withdrawal can only be accelerated through the countries' more active participation in resolving the problems of providing facilities for the troops.

In conclusion Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin dwelt on problems of the democratization of Army and Navy life and the strengthening of discipline and order. We have great things before us, the president said, and we value constant fruitful contacts with our military leadership. This is a good basis for resolving our common task of creating Armed Forces worthy of democratic Russia.

The conference was addressed by commanders of branches of the Armed Forces, commanders of a number of military districts, fleets, and armies, and representatives of the military-industrial complex.

Military Wages 'Not Keeping Pace' With Prices

PM1006100192 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by Major A. Stasovskiy: "The Economy Has Its Laws. But for Servicemen Prices Are Exorbitant"]

[Text] There is never very much money. But at the present time we are everywhere encountering a situation where there is little money, very little indeed. This makes itself felt in particular among those categories of workers and employees who, it is customary to say, are on a fixed wage. This means that however hard someone works, he only earns the fixed amount due to him. In this respect people on a fixed budget, as Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin recently noted in an interview with KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, "are still at a disadvantage."

Servicemen too are at a disadvantage today. Yes, the market economy has its laws. But this does not make things any easier for servicemen...Especially as everyone knows that the price rises for energy sources will "bump up" to the overall level of prices. For the time being, however, according to RIA reports (as of 2 June), basic food prices in certain Russian towns were as follows:

In Novosibirsk in the state trade network bread costs 4-5 rubles [R] depending on the type, meat R70 per kg, butter R165 per kg, milk R9 per liter, eggs R23-24 for 10, and sugar R92 per kg. At the market meat costs R100-110, butter R180, and potatoes R5-6 per kg.

In Kemerovo in the state trade network bread costs R10 (average price), meat R80, butter R200-220, and milk R6. At the market potatoes cost R3.50-4.

In Perm in the state trade network meat costs R70, butter R168.60, and milk R9.73, and 10 eggs cost R20. At the market meat costs R100-130, milk R15, and potatoes cost R7-10.

Workers' wages—or servicemen's pay—and prices for goods are two things that find themselves in a constantly antagonistic relationship. Our wages are not keeping pace with prices. That is clear. But in some regions servicemen are currently not even getting a wage which is "failing to keep pace," so to speak. Take, for example, the sailors from the Northern Fleet. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported that officers and warrant officers on some ships have not been paid for several months, adjustments are not being made, and seamen discharged into the reserve are not being issued with traveling expenses. The reason is a banal one—there is nothing to pay them with.

The military leadership understands the difficulties being experienced in the garrisons. Aircraft carrying "cash" have left for the Northern Fleet, the Leningrad Military District, and other places. Admittedly, there are not always enough bills. Lieutenant Captain A. Ivanov, our correspondent in Kamchatka, informs our editorial office that the delivery of R249 million specially flown into Kamchatka was not enough for everyone.

The lack of "cash" in domestic budgets has forced many fathers to look for additional sources of income. They have been reduced to trading naval daggers for freely convertible currency.

A disastrous situation could also develop for servicemen in the Northwestern Group of Forces. It is no longer a secret that in some regions of the Baltic states the local leadership is doing everything it can to "scorch the earth" under the feet of the Russian military and make them hurry home. In addition to the local measures being taken against the Northwestern Group of Forces, there is now an overall problem: The introduction by the Baltic republics of their own national currencies. In Estonia this is a problem that has practically been resolved. Will military units be supplied with Estonian kroons? In view of the situation of universal ill will, it is not hard to conjecture that problems will arise in this connection. So the Russian Government has to resolve this issue right away.

If there is anything left for rubles in the Baltic markets, say, then we can only guess what the prices will be. Today in Lithuania, for example, prices are already 2-3 times higher than in Byelarus.

Although, of course, this is still not a record. Record prices have been set in the Russian capital, Moscow. And bread, milk, and kefir prices in the capital have also been liberalized since 6 June.

Of course, servicemen are a manly lot used to overcoming hardships and privations. And it would be wrong, by the way, to complain too strongly about these things. But in inflationary conditions the saying "money itself does not bring happiness, it's the amount that counts," which used to evoke a smile, increasingly takes on an extremely specific and serious significance. At the present time the health of a serviceman's family depends precisely on the amount of money he has, as does his peace of mind while carrying out his official duties. In short, endurance is endurance, but one must go on living.

Provisions of Military Service Law Discussed

PM1106113192 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 1

[Interview with Russian Federation People's Deputy Aleksey Tsarev by Captain Second Rank O. Odnokolenko; place and date not given: "The Law 'On Conscription and Military Service' Is Being Prepared. What Will It Give the Army?"]

[Text] [Odnokolenko] Aleksey Yuryevich, parliament recently adopted the law "On Defense" at its first reading. What is this law essentially about, and why is it important?

[Tsarev] The law establishes legal foundations for the organization of the country's defense and the activity of the Armed Forces. Whereas in the past the military department mainly relied on its own instructions or on laws it prepared itself, it will now carry out its work in accordance with a law that has been elaborated and adopted by parliament.

[Odnokolenko] So does this mean a clear division of functions and at the same time the implementation of the principle of parliamentary control over the Armed Forces—even here in the very first phase?

[Tsarev] Of course. That is one of the fundamental aspects.

[Odnokolenko] Control presupposes a specific position, a specific attitude toward the Army. How does the parliament see the Russian Armed Forces in this context?

[Tsarev] It is quite natural that the Army is being reduced. It is essential. If, for instance, a family takes it into its head to buy a fighting elephant [boyevoy slon] to protect it, then it will find itself hungry, barefoot, and naked. The situation with the Armed Forces is now almost analogous. Maintaining the Army costs Russia as much as it does the notoriously extravagant family to maintain the elephant. Who benefits from this?

As of today, the competition for places in military academies has fallen to an unprecedentedly low level. Nevertheless, according to statistics at our disposal, the volume of the intake is the same as before. Why? To my mind, it is far more logical to reduce the number of schools, thus raising the competition, which would immediately have an effect on the quality of the intake. Or take another aspect. Today the staffing level of the majority of military units is at 60 percent, but the reduction of structures is proceeding with difficulty. It is easy to guess why. For example in the U.S. Army, by law, a servicemen cannot stay in service beyond the set term of 30 years. This mechanism ensures the rotation of personnel in the higher echelons. But in our country, those who have become ossified in the old system do not want to give way to young people. This situation must be dealt with urgently. And on a legal basis, so that our Army becomes young and dynamic once and for all.

[Odnokolenko] And what do the servicemen get directly from the new military laws being prepared by parliament?

[Tsarev] The Law "On Defense" defines overall provisions; it is not specific at this level. But a great deal is stipulated in another law, the Law "On Conscription and Military Service," which we plan to adopt at this session.

[Odnokolenko] Let us speak in more detail about it. The absence of the word "universal" with respect to conscription in the new draft law is strikingly obvious. Why has it been left out?

[Tsarev] It must be said that even in the past, the concept of "universal military service obligation" has never been implemented for purely objective reasons. After all, we do not intend—and the draft law reflects this—to construct a militarized society and place everyone under arms. Russian citizens will have the right to perform military service on a voluntary basis or carry out an alternative state service instead of being conscripted.

[Odnokolenko] If the military draft continues to exist in law, then evidently exceptions are also stipulated. Who will be exempt from the draft, who will obtain deferment?

[Tsarev] A number of provisions in this legislation repeat previous legislation. But there are special features here. For example, those who are performing service on contract or have done so in the past will be exempt from the draft. The only sons of mothers without husbands also have this right. Certain special features have also been outlined for obtaining a deferment. For instance, this right may be granted to a member of a peasant (private) farm, a village teacher, or a village doctor with higher education.

[Odnokolenko] And who can join up on contract?

[Tsarev] Men between the ages of 18 and 40 and women between 20 and 40. Grounds for rejection from service on contract may include, for example, the military unit's inability to provide housing for the person joining up. And another detail. Servicemen on contract who are no longer able to meet the set standards of physical training are subject to discharge from military service.

[Odnokolenko] For what length of time will the contract be concluded?

[Tsarev] Contracts will be concluded and extended for 3.5 or 10 years, and also for a shorter period in the case of the age limit for military service being reached. For example, the first contracts for students from higher military institutions will be concluded for 10 years.

[Odnokolenko] Judging by the draft law, the system of military rank will change too, will it not?

[Tsarev] Yes, changes are being planned. For example, the military ranks of "ranking NCO," "junior lieutenant," and "senior warrant officer" and "senior ensign" are being eliminated. Only the ranks that are traditional in the Russian Army will remain. For this reason we rejected the proposal made by the High Command to introduce the ranks "soldier" and "senior soldier."

And then there is a provision that is, to my mind, very significant: You will only be able to strip a servicemen of his military rank by a court sentence for deliberately committing a crime. And no other way.

Incidentally

On 9 June the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Committee for Questions of Defense and Security discussed the law "On Conscription and Military Service." It is being proposed that the draft law will be submitted for examination by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Presidium next week.

Yeltsin Meets Journalists, Sums Up Past Year

LD1006223492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1851 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun—"The inevitability of the reforms as a strategic policy is definitely here to stay; as president I will not depart from this," Boris Yeltsin said at a meeting with journalists in the Kremlin.

Accepting congratulations from the journalists in connection with the anniversary on 12 June of his election as Russia's first president, he reiterated once again that he intends to remain head of state until 1996.

Summing up some results of the past year, Boris Yeltsin noted that there have been some tactical mistakes in the implementation of the Russian reforms. At the same time, the president stressed that Russia "is a rare country, in that it has avoided bloodshed in its transition from a communist planned economy and a life of communism to a market economy and a civilized way of life."

Replying to a question about his coming visit to the United States, Boris Yeltsin reported that during the planned meeting the Russian side would like to sign not only a charter on the principles of relations between the two states, but also an agreement on the basic principles of a reduction in nuclear armaments. The president expressed the hope that "we will succeed in agreeing on this document, which contains a deeper reduction and destruction of strategic nuclear weapons than that provided for in the START treaty." This will be mentioned, Boris Yeltsin noted, in a letter he will be sending to George Bush today. The Russian president expressed the assurance that his forthcoming visit to the United States will enable Western financial aid to Russia to progress from words to deeds.

According to the president, he received today an official invitation from the leaders of the "Big Seven" to take part in the meeting scheduled for the beginning of July in Munich, where the issues under discussion will include problems of rendering economic aid to the Russian Federation.

Yeltsin Sees 'Limit' in Standard of Living

LD1106010292 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] On the eve of 12 June the head of Russia, President Yeltsin, gave an interview to the RIA agency. The correspondent asked Boris Nikolayevich in particular what his forecast was for the next few years, when he thought one could expect the first results of the economic reforms, and when the people of Russia would be able to take a breather from life's difficulties.

The president replied that there was a definite limit to the fall in the standard of living. We must not overstep this whatever happens if we do not wish to suffer the

destructive social and political consequences. The main task that we are faced with at present is to halt the fall in production by the end of the year and thus to escape the lowest point of the fall.

The President considers that the main condition for achieving this aim is the preservation of stability in society. Then there should be a rise in production which will be slow at first but will gradually increase in pace. Then it will become easier to breathe.

However, Yeltsin honestly admitted that in order to reach the level of the developed nations at their present standards will take years.

Yeltsin Seeks Unity Among Muslims, Other Faiths

LD1106103892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0814 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin congratulated all Russian citizens professing Islam with the great holiday Kuyram Bayram (Id-al-Adha).

"Russia is a common house for all peoples irrespective of their national and religious belonging," he said in a congratulatory message.

"Today when our country is in the throes of a deep crisis, all of us, believers and non-believers, need unity for the benefit of genuine revival of the Russian Federation. I express the hope that adherents of Islam will make their weighty contribution to fostering a single Russian community, strengthening civil peace and national accord.

"Koran proclaims all people in the earth to be brothers. Let the festival Kuyram-Bayram to remind everybody of fraternity, equality and peace."

Gaydar To Represent Yeltsin in Law Review

PM1006155992 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Appointments"]

[Text] By order of the Russian Federation president Ye.T. Gaydar, first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Government, is appointed the Russian Federation president's official representative in the review by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet of the draft Law "On the Russian Federation Council of Ministers-Government."

By decree of the Russian Federation president, with the aim of improving the organization of the certification system for highly qualified scientific and pedagogical sciences cadres, a Ministry of Science, Higher School, and Technical Policy Higher Certification Committee is to be formed.

By decree of the Russian Federation president the Russian State Museum is recognized as a valuable national heritage asset, the cultural and historic property of the peoples of the Russian Federation. The provisions of the Russian Federation decree "On Specially Valuable Assets of the Russian National Heritage" of 18 November 1991, No. 294 are to be extended to it.

By decrees of the Russian Federation president Mikhail Igorevich Semonov is relieved of the post of the Russian Federation president's representative in Smolensk Oblast as a result of his election as chairman of the Smolensk Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; Yuriy Borisovich is appointed head of administration of the city of Saratov, Saratov Oblast.

Chubays Gives News Conference on New Post

MK0406135092 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 4 Jun 92 p 3

[Konstantin Katanyan report: "Who Is Slowing Down Privatization"]

[Text] Anatoliy Chubays, chairman of the State Property Committee, appointed Russian vice premier the day before, devoted his first press conference in his new job to questions of privatization. With regard to the resistance that the government's privatization program has encountered from parliament Chubays said that the "Workers' Union" and "Change" factions as well as some others geared to communist ideals say that they are acting in the interests of working people, whereas in actual fact they are helping privatization to misfire. They are proposing to give state property to enterprise labor collectives alone, forgetting that then half of Russia's population would be disappointed since pensioners, students, employees, and workers in the social spheres would get nothing and the "value" of personal privatization deposits with no property backing would fall to the "ludicrous, even execrable" sum of around 300-500 rubles per person.

When asked by your KURANTY correspondent about the Moscow Government's privatization program, A. Chubays said that from the professional viewpoint he regards any regional programs as "somewhat ridiculous" and merely resulting from mistakes by the Russian authorities, who are in none too much of a hurry with privatization on a Russia-wide scale. However, A. Chubays did say that the privatization of municipal property does come within the remit of the local authorities. A number of the Moscow program's ideas "arouse great doubts"; however "there are organs of power in the capital that should account to Muscovites for the path that they themselves have chosen."

Aven To Chair Commission on GATT Membership

PM0206100192 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 29 May 92 p 4

[Russian Federation Government Resolution No. 328 "On the Development of Relations Between the Russian Federation and GATT," signed on 18 May 1992 in

Moscow by Ye. Gaydar, First Deputy Chairman of the Russian Federation Government"]

[Text] In connection with the Russian Federation's participation in GATT as an observer and the need to hold talks on acquiring the status of a full member and, to that end, bring Russian economic legislation into line with GATT norms and rules, the Russian Federation Government rules that:

1. An interdepartmental commission on GATT is to be formed, comprising leaders of ministries and departments concerned or their deputies. The Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations will be responsible for organizing the committee's activities.

2. P.O. Aven is confirmed as chairman of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations Interdepartmental Commission on GATT.

3. The interdepartmental commission is instructed:

to elaborate measures and coordinate ministries' and departments' activities on the Russian Federation's participation in GATT;

to provide for the Russian side's preparation for talks on the Russian Federation's becoming a full member of GATT;

to examine the course of these talks and elaborate proposals on making the necessary adjustments and amendments to the mechanism of the Russian Federation's foreign economic ties and to Russian legislation with the aim of implementing the Russian Federation's GATT commitments;

to examine the course of multilateral trade talks within the GATT framework and adopt appropriate measures to safeguard the Russian Federation's interests.

4. The Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations has a month to present to the Russian Federation for approval a draft Statute on the Interdepartmental Commission and proposals on its membership, agreed with interested ministries and departments.

5. The proposal by the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations on maintaining the apparatus of the Russian Federation permanent GATT representative and Russian Federation deputy permanent representative at the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva at five diplomatic staff and one administrative-technical staff member is acceptable.

[signed] Ye. Gaydar, first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Government

Rutskoy Examines Future of Entrepreneurs

MK1106114592 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Vice President A. Rutskoy by Ilya Brushteyn under the rubric "Unfestive Interview"; place and date not given: "Aleksandr Rutskoy: People Did Not Choose Us—They Chose Their Destiny"—first four paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] The days when we invariably celebrated holidays with joyful reports about nonexistent successes have passed. No more the raptures about the good fortune of ordinary Soviet people, in which most of them did not share. A question mark would be more appropriate than exclamations over the triumph of socialism over one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Needless to say, Independence Day is a reason for a holiday of joy and ease. Let us hope that is what the future has in store for us. We will attain these things. Today, however, we are not entirely confident that the frail shoots of freedom will gain in strength as fast as we would like. The storm clouds over Russia are not as yet very far away.

That is why we have prefaced our conversation with the country's vice president, Aleksandr Vladimirovich Rutskoy, shortly before Independence Day with the rubric "Unfestive Interview." And that was how the conversation turned out—unfestive, businesslike, touching on the most acute problems facing Russia. And, naturally, on how they are viewed by the country's second highest official on the eve of the first anniversary of his election to that lofty post.

Incidentally, A. Rutskoy will celebrate Independence Day in Latin America, where he will be paying a visit.

[Brushteyn] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, I remember two years ago when you were elected RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy and took charge of the "Russian Revival" Foundation that one of your main tasks was to develop normal "uncorrupt" enterprise...

[Rutskoy] Certainly, yet we are all talking about the market and reforms, but, for people to believe in them, these reforms must bear some fruit, people must be able to go into a store that doesn't look like an exhibition center and be able to clothe themselves, feed their families, and go on vacation on their wages.

I am sure that the market will provide that opportunity, it is like a production unit that works normally when prices are established by competition between producers, competition between commodities. At the moment the production unit is still in the grip of monopolies. Old ties are breaking down, but new ones are very slow to develop. Countless resales of goods and speculation whereby goods pass through the hands of numerous middlemen and prices are racked up are the only means of profit.

Industry is waiting for assistance. There is talk of unemployment: The figures 1.5 million, 5 million, and 10 million are being cited...Some think that natural. But you have to realize the structure of our economy. There are, after all, plenty of secret and semisecret city-plants in Siberia that effectively exist for one production unit

alone—the military-industrial complex. Of course, it's annoying to lose your job in Moscow or St. Petersburg, but at least you have the chance of finding another. But what can you do in a city where everything revolves around one plant? Where can you go? And what about the actual city that lives off this plant?

[Brushteyn] But conversion is essential. So that the military-industrial complex' potential can be used in reform.

[Rutskoy] It not only can, but must be used in the best possible way so that people can feel easy about their future. An aviation plant can certainly switch to producing lighters, but then we'll buy aircraft for hard currency and won't renew the technological and human potential that has taken decades to develop. Is that what the market's all about? Or is it about the state acting as arbiter in the waters of the market, promoting the structural reorganization of production, funding the most important programs, and, where necessary, guaranteeing deliveries?

Then industry's potential, including that of the military-industrial complex, will be realized. To carry out agricultural orders and assist private farming among others. You cannot after all create a private farm just like that, the call to "take land" won't do anything.

There must be a study of the population structure, the number of people wanting to work in agriculture, the opportunities to allocate equipment, and orders given for this equipment to be manufactured and supplied. We do have promising new developments, model farms, pumping stations, boilerhouses, and workshops for farms, and silos for grain farms.

A farmer needs credit. Guaranteed credit at a fairly low, clearcut rate of interest, moreover. Where is he to get it from? From a commercial bank? He would do better not to go down that road. The whole system of commercial banks and exchanges is, with rare exceptions, now structured so as to make money out of thin air. For instance, to export oil, which costs $13 here (calculated on the ruble exchange rate) and $130 there. Previously the state did this, yet now this is being taken on by the new businessmen. Just try to get a license. There you have the preconditions for corruption...The market and enterprise are being discredited. With what are they now associated? With "commercials" [komka], as the people have dubbed commercial stores.

I won't dispute the fact that we need these stores, although they are a parody of commerce: Cosmetics are piled up alongside boots, there's no quality control, not to mention prices which have nothing to do with any market. An ordinary boot cannot be equivalent to the monthly wages of a worker or engineer.

The market is when you go out onto the street and thousands, tens of thousands of producers gain your attention with the quality, suitability, and healthiness of their products, clothing, and services, when thousands of private cafes are willing to provide you with home cooking, when your car breaks down and there's no problem having it repaired....

But we cannot see any of this. This is because we don't so far have a civilized market, we have UNRULY FORCES, often dishonest and thieving, midway between the producer and the customer so that the customer cannot buy the most essential of goods and production drops.

[Brushteyn] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, in the past we had no option, do you agree?

[Rutskoy] Of course. But common sense is the future. The future is a sensible blend of planning and market methods, mutually acceptable prices that stimulate development. And entrepreneurs are also the future, I'm talking about real entrepreneurs. After all, how can we make any demands on enterprise when a normal individual simply cannot become a businessman: He cannot obtain real credit, the same goes for premises and a market to sell his produce. Even though everything ranging from chairs to baby food is still in short supply on the market. It has generally been the custom in our country for cooperatives only to emerge from state structures and not produce anything new—they work with state equipment and jack up prices. Of course, the people are indignant. But this indignation does not give rise to the market, or business, but to fraud and swindling, which are becoming legal.

[Brushteyn] As I was coming to see you I saw a "ticket cooperative," that is, a ticket office where there are no tickets, but where the "cooperative workers" have them, at the appropriate prices.

[Rutskoy] In order to show the people that a DIFFERENT KIND OF ENTERPRISE does exist, enterprise must not be allowed to drift. At the Russian Academy of Enterprise, which I helped to set up as member of the Supreme Soviet, we have laid down the following principle: The academy must provide not only expertise, but also practical assistance in opening up a business, in legal registration, obtaining premises legally, etc. That kind of all-around approach is essential.

Here is what happens: A farmer grows produce and wants to sell it, but the city stores won't take it, they won't take excellent meat at 30 [R] rubles a kilogram, although it costs R150 and R200 on the market. This is no mere conjecture, but fact. So why do they refuse to accept it? Because it's not profitable for them to do so. Because trading organizations are still around, they have just been renamed associations. If there were no shortages, the trading mafia would lose its power, if one store were to "slip through the net" and sell cheap meat, the whole clan would suffer.

[Brushteyn] But privatization could destroy this centralized, often corrupt system.

[Rutskoy] Privatization is essential, but it can take very different forms. Do we need the kind of rapid privatization where enterprises are sold to their workers, or effectively to the administration virtually for a song?! Does that guarantee an improvement in the city's services? As one economist said, that is "wholesale privatization." What's wholesale about it?

Shouldn't we carry out privatization of trade gradually, publicly, on a competitive basis, involving the population? Every citizen must become a co-owner in state property, and, if shares are issued, some of these shares must be distributed free of charge, including to pensioners and invalids, some on a competitive basis, and some sold at market prices. Without going to extremes. We cannot agree to universal auction-based privatization, where a narrow group of new millionaires would get their hands on the people's property, or to universal free distribution.

[Brushteyn] When reform started there was talk of stabilizing the financial system. That stabilization may occur. But people are asking why, despite all the problems, previously people could at least obtain minimum food, clothing, and other benefits for an average ruble wage. Yet now this is sometimes impossible.

[Rutskoy] Previously we had a distributive system. Therefore the ruble was never a currency. A currency emerges through commodity exchange, as a universal equivalent to the value of commodities. We never had any commodity exchange. Enterprises were bound by terms of deliveries, financial resources were allocated on these terms. Citizens were in exactly the same position: They were given their wages, quotas of goods were given to the stores in return for these wages which we soaked up. The ruble was purely used for accounting. Of course this system had its imperfections, but we made ends meet somehow.

Now we are witnessing anarchy of interests. It pays enterprises to export raw materials, even on the cheap, (and that does happen) and receive consumer goods in return. There is no profit in meeting demand within the country. That is why our country with its vast stocks of lumber lacks paper and our country with its vast oil stocks has shortages of gasoline... But, if demand is not met, prices constantly rise and then you have hyperinflation. It pays enterprises to raise prices so as to somehow increase their workers' interest. Banks also have an interest in increasing prices, since the money in enterprises' deposit accounts increases and thus the bank rate and the bank's profits also rise. Exchanges have even more of an interest—when the exchange interest rate rises, millions and billions flood the exchanges. Lastly, state agencies are often happy when prices rise: Their revenue rises—payments into the budget rise and the budget deficit drops.

But you must realize that this drop is a sham, since there is no increase in production. There is, moreover, a slump. Yet on the strength of the fictitious drop in the state budget deficit the state continues increasing and feeding the apparatus.

It looks as though everyone benefits from high prices, apart from you and I. And that is reform's main miscalculation. People must not be superfluous. Although I am against hysterical opinions, desperation, and calls for the government to resign. No, what we need is to work calmly and in a well considered manner and make an honest appraisal of the situation. We must continue the course we have taken so that market mechanisms can be cranked up and every individual given a chance to prove his worth in the new conditions, rather than become flustered and marginalized. There is after all nothing for honest workers, specialists, and market professionals to fear if the market is an honest one and not open to swindling.

[Brushteyn] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you have become actively involved in implementing agrarian reform. How do things stand here, are you in contact with kolkhoz chairmen and agricultural bosses at local level, it is they after all who decide policy in the countryside?

[Rutskoy] Policy in the countryside must not be decided by Rutskoy, nor a kolkhoz chairman, nor a sovkhoz director (my respect for these people notwithstanding, plenty of them are devoted to the land), but by the peasant himself. Let him decide whether to work in a kolkhoz or sovkhoz or on his own. The peasant must not be turned into a supplicant, he is the owner. Although he now has the right to obtain land and quit the kolkhoz with his share of the land, there is no clear mechanism for him to exercise this right. That is why the agricultural reform that we have started makes provision for the introduction of unified land certificates that can be sold or issued free of charge. There must of course be a differentiated approach and no "collectivization in reverse." Unprofitable farms must be reformed and their workers given guarantees that they can start afresh either collectively or individually. And there must be help for profitable farms through targeted credits, supplies of equipment, and reduced value-added tax and trade surcharges.

I don't think that there are any fairytale remedies for agricultural reform, merely retooling and the right for the peasant to choose. If after decades of enslaving the countryside the state says "Take your freedom and do as you please," nothing will come of it. If we want our cupboards to be full—everyone must make an effort.

[Brushteyn] Although I wanted to talk about the economy alone and not broach political subjects, when there is bloodshed in the country...

[Rutskoy] When blood is being shed, the blood of innocent people, civilians, this is not politics, but a crime. Your vice-president's position on this is well known—we must defend Russians wherever they live and other peoples as well. There is the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and the paramount right

is the right to life. Hence, while recognizing the sovereignty of all republics, we cannot remain indifferent to what is happening there. Or to the fate of the Russian Army in these countries. We have no intention of fighting anyone, but killings, attacks on troop units, and the seizure of weapons will not remain unpunished. This subject is not open to discussion.

[Brushteyn] One last question, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. It will soon be 12 June—a year since the presidential elections. What does this day mean to you?

[Rutskoy] To be honest, it is not a holiday or a day of mourning. It is merely a day for reflection. I was elected with Boris Nikolayevich and we are accountable to EVERY citizen. Believe you me, these are no empty words for me. For the first time in our state's history on 12 June 1991 people were able to look their future rulers in the eye, they did not choose us, they chose their destiny. And our task is not to give up, nor to deceive, nor to deviate.

Starovoytova Cables Support to North Ossetians

PM0506131192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Jun 92 First Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Aleshkin: "Galina Starovoytova's Telegram"]

[Text] Galina Starovoytova, adviser to the president of the Russian Federation, has sent a telegram to Akhsarbek Galazov, chairman of the North Ossetian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet. "I entirely agree with the text of the North Ossetian Supreme Soviet's appeal," it reads, "and share your grief and indignation at the violence meted out to Ossetian refugees by [Georgian] gunmen 20 May. For my part I will endeavor to once again draw the president's attention to the need for decisive measures to defend justice in both North and South Ossetia."

Resolution on Foreign-Financed Enterprises

PM0806134992 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jun 92 First Edition p 3

[Russian Federation Government Resolution No. 357 "On Some Questions Connected With Keeping a State Register of Enterprises," dated 28 May 1992, Moscow, and signed by Ye. Gaydar, first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Government]

[Text] The Russian Federation government resolves that:

1. It is laid down that the Committee on Foreign Investments under the Russian Federation Finance Ministry will carry out the state registration of enterprises in the gas-extraction, oil-refining, and coal-extraction sectors in which there is foreign investment, irrespective of the size of their capital, and also of enterprises in which there is foreign investment in excess of 100 million rubles.

2. The Committee on Foreign Investments under the Russian Federation Finance Ministry is responsible for keeping the part of the State Register of Enterprises that relates to enterprises in which there is foreign investment and which are set up on the territory of the Russian Federation.

3. The Russian Federation Finance Ministry is to liaise with the Russian Federation Justice Ministry and within a month approve the Regulations on the Procedure for Keeping a State Register of Enterprises Set Up on the Territory of the Russian Federation.

[Signed] Ye. Gaydar, first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Government
Moscow, 28 May 1992

Bank Chief, Government's Role Assessed

PM0906151092 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Irina Demchenko: "Georgiy Matyukhin Will Remain in the Post of Chairman of the Central Bank as Long as He Wants"]

[Text] The resignation statement which is so successfully employed at various levels of power in Russia as a means of political blackmail demonstrated its efficacy yet again in the episode involving the chairman of the board of the Central Bank of Russia. Georgiy Matyukhin, whose removal seemed to be a settled thing, received a guarantee of untouchability at the 4 June session of parliament. The Central Bank leader's status, following the amendments to legislation, will be more secure than that of the Russian president.

The state of the financial sphere is entirely appropriate to its position as the arena in which the struggle for actual power between the parliament, government, and president is now mainly concentrated. This came about after the Russian Government declared this sphere to be the first and most important stage of the economic reform, in which parliament was assigned a secondary role. When such gigantic interests clash, it is usually the battlefield that suffers worst of all. The post of the bank's manager, as the key height offering control of the financial sphere, became the epicenter of the struggle, which ended in a draw, as has recently been happening increasingly frequently—this apparently indicates the ending of the process of sharing out spheres of influence among the central organs of power.

The course and content of the discussion of the report of the Central Bank of Russia leadership in parliament clearly revealed the limits of these spheres. The Central Bank of Russia chairman valiantly and peremptorily criticized Ye. Gaydar's government team (and during this part of his speech a brown mouse, which in ancient

Rus was regarded as a sign of an immoral act, was brazenly scurrying around the podium next to the parliament rostrum) and fastidiously expressed his lack of complete agreement with parliament's plan and budget commission. Finance Minister V. Barchuk then modestly acknowledged the government's shortcomings.

The consequences of the Russian president's new cadre policy in the government appeared to have had an instant effect on the government's activity. This was confirmed by the remarks by the newly appointed vice premier, V. Shumeyko, deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, who was still sitting on the parliament presidium. It was he who proposed an amendment to existing legislation, so that the chairman of the Central Bank board is appointed for five years and can be relieved of his duties only at his personal request or on the grounds of illness or for other reasons preventing him from executing his duties. In addition, V. Shumeyko stated that "the government is not to blame for inflation, no one is, it is simply the nature of the course."

Incidentally, it is hard not to agree with this assertion. Gaydar's team did not make its plans known to anyone, parliament did not examine or approve them, and the Central Bank, you could say, did not receive or accept any instructions in the sphere of credit and monetary policy. In this sense, I think, the fears that the "reform government" will now turn into something like Abalkin's commission under N. Ryzhkov's government are unjustified, since from the outset its activity was in effect structured like the work of the state commission for reform, though in a slightly different form. Appointing your "own" people to key posts and having a concept of what must be done in the economy which is not accompanied by any conceptual interpretation of the functions, structure, or distribution of forces in the top and local organs of power tends, experience shows, to reduce the results of the activity of a team of like-minded people in government to planning and reporting back (or offering justifications). We are in a unique situation where each of the organs of power is unwilling to assume responsibility for the crisis in the state, and has every opportunity to avoid doing so.

This is well illustrated, for instance, by the matter of the cash shortage, which Ye. Gaydar blames on R. Khasbulatov (and he backs this up with compromising documents), and G. Matyukhin blames on Ye. Gaydar (according to documents in his position, the Goznak [Main Administration for Production of State Bank Notes, Coins, and Medals] is now directly subordinate to the government).

Incidentally, it is lucky that the previous government was so unsuccessful—you can always blame the terrible legacy. In this respect we have extensive opportunities—each subsequent government will have more and more objective reasons why it cannot get anything done, whatever reinforcements it may bring in.

Tasks of Agricultural Reform Body Outlined

PM0906152192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 First Edition p 1

[ITAR-TASS report: "Government Adopts Additional Measures"]

[Text] The central organs are dissatisfied with the progress of changes in the agrarian sphere of the economy. This is shown in particular by the recent session of the Russian Federation Government, which elaborated organizational measures for carrying out land and agro-industrial reform.

The session decided to set up under the Russian Federation vice president a center to form the basic conceptual approaches and directions in land reform, elaborate state, regional, and local targeted programs and projects in line with world scientific and technological standards, and monitor the implementation of the programs and projects adopted.

Ministry of Agriculture experts believe that the creation of the center is linked, for example, to the fact that the reform of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is going slowly. Of the 27,000 farms, only just over 5,000 have been reregistered in the new forms of management. Moreover, in some kolkhozes and sovkhozes reform work is being carried out on a purely formal basis; there has been another change of signboards, changing precious little for the better. More hopes are pinned on the private farm movement, but many problems have emerged here also: Many obstacles are still placed in the way of those wishing to obtain land and there are difficulties with obtaining bank credits and acquiring equipment, fuel, and fertilizers.

The financial situation in the agrarian sector, in the opinion of Russian Agricultural Minister Viktor Khlystun, is "very difficult," and he described the financial status of private farmers as "pitiful." All this because parity of prices between industrial and agricultural output is still not being observed and equivalent exchange between the city and the countryside has been disrupted, and no one knows when it will be restored.

There are many problems in the agro-industrial complex. They are intertwined, forming a complex network which the center under the vice president will try to "unravel." One of the center's tasks is to attract financial sources into the agrarian sphere, including foreign investments and credits, to support enterprise in agriculture and the industrial sectors linked to it, and also to promote market structures in the agrarian sector and in the trade and services sphere.

During the discussion of organizational measures criticisms were made aimed at improving the center's work. After these have been dealt with, the president will issue a decree on forming the Russian Center for Land and Agro-Industrial Reform.

Foreign Ministry Investigates Information Leaks

OW1006131992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1147 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature based on reports by "diplomatic correspondents Igor Porshnev et al"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian foreign ministry is investigating causes of leaks of confidential information and the publication by the Den (Day) newspaper of the coded telegram sent by Russia's permanent representative to the UN and the Russian president's adviser Yuliy Vorontsov on May 29, 1992, Sergey Yastrzhembsky announced.

The coded telegram dealt with the expediency of Russia's joining the Security Council's sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Monte Negro).

Yastrzhembsky also noted that among the recipient of the telegrams there were many people who do not work in the foreign ministry. Therefore the investigation involves other agencies, as well, he said.

During a briefing in Moscow on Tuesday [9 June], Yastrzhembsky described the publication of this document as a "crime" and as a gross violation of the presidential decree on the protection of state secrets.

The publication of the telegram by a pro-Communist newspaper undermines such important and delicate aspect of the Russian diplomats' work as confidential discussion of international problems. "Our foreign partners no longer trust us. This unprecedented provocative publication points to the fact that the anti-patriotic forces opposing the reforms use every pretext for undermining Russia's prestige and for blocking its democratic renewal and return to the community of civilized states," he said in conclusion.

Ministry 'Unlikely' Source

PM1106090792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by Maksim Yusin: "Foreign Intelligence Services Given the Key to Russia's Secret Codes Following the Newspaper DEN's Publication of the Full Text of a Coded Telegram from Russia's Permanent UN Representative"]

[Text] The scandal caused by the newspaper DEN's publication of the full text of a coded telegram sent on 28 May by Yuliy Vorontsov, Russia's permanent UN representative, is fraught with the gravest of consequences both for the newspaper and for the person who organized the leak—provided, of course, he is successfully identified.

According to information from reliable sources in Smolenskaya Square, matters have gone beyond the framework of an internal investigation [sluzhebnoye rassledovaniye] within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a criminal investigation [sledstviye] is being conducted by Russia's Ministry of Security. Speaking at a briefing on Tuesday [9 June], Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information and Press Department, declared that "we are dealing with a crime comprising blatant violation of all laws and regulations and primarily of B. Yeltsin's decree 'On Protection of the Russian Federation's State Secrets...' This publication is without precedent, and not a single rule-of-law state has experienced such actions."

The Russian foreign policy has suffered more than just moral damage. The most disturbing fact is that foreign intelligence services, with the full text of a coded telegram in their hands, have been given a key which would facilitate the breaking of our secret codes.

Who was the source of the leak? This is the main question that the criminal investigation must answer. There are two possible alternatives: The text of the telegram was handed over to the "spiritual opposition's newspaper" either by a Ministry of Foreign Affairs staffer or by someone very close to one of the addressees. According to informed Ministry of Foreign Affairs staffers, the key to the puzzle is unlikely to be found at Smolenskaya Square. They believe that DEN's informer most likely works at the secretariat of one of the persons among whom Vorontsov's telegram was distributed. Several of the names on the list of addressees, as published by DEN, really offer food for thought...

We were led to believe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that a prosecution of the newspaper DEN cannot be ruled out—if it can be proved that the issue concerns a breach of Russian laws and publication of a state secret. Matters are complicated by the fact that hitherto there have apparently been no precedents in our country's juridical practice.

DEN's Chief Editor Aleksandr Prokhorov made the following comment on the situation: "First, the newspaper DEN will be only too happy to take a seat in the dock—next to Bakatin who, as it is well known, is also accused of publicizing secret information, thus finally giving us an opportunity to have a chat with him. Second, we received the text in question in the form of a Xerox copy which has been circulating in Moscow. It contained nothing to indicate that the publication of a state secret might be involved. Third, the newspaper DEN is subjected to incessant ostracism by the powers that be and we are prepared to suffer for our beliefs."

Foreign Ministry in 'Grave' Currency Position

PM0206100492 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Charodeyev report: "Foreign Ministry Has No Money Either"]

[Text] At the press center on Zubovskaya Street a meeting took place for the first time between the new leadership of the Russian Federation Foreign Ministry

and Supreme Soviet deputies, representatives of various political parties and movements, well-known public figures, and journalists.

The meeting did not make the very best impression, to put it mildly. Those present were very eager to see Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev. However, he soon left the auditorium, referring to urgent business. Journalists had the impression that his deputies, who were left on the platform to "hold the fort," were not fully prepared—their replies to a number of searching questions were evasive.

The auditorium also displayed complete unpreparedness for real discussions. A representative of the "Civil Accord" nationwide union and sociopolitical council began with labels: "We patriots assess Russia's present foreign policy as a betrayal of the Russian people's interests." Putting a question to Deputy Minister G. Kunadze about the time scale for the transfer of the islands of the Kuril chain to Japan, this new-wave politician confused Europe with Asia. How can we hand over our land, he asked indignantly, when our borders with Japan are enshrined in the act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki? G. Kunadze, a professional expert on Japan, extricated himself with dignity from such tricky situations. He simply explained how foreign policy is made.

Deputy Minister B. Pastukhov stated that the Russian Foreign Ministry is in a grave currency and financial position. The central apparatus in Moscow and the institutions abroad have no money. In the first five months of this year, 30 percent less currency was received than needed. Maybe that is why the meeting was so melancholy?

Organized Crime Links With Officials Detailed

PM1106084092 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 8

[Report by Valeriy Reshetnikov: "Bribe-Taking Officials on Wanted List"]

[Text] It was stated at a briefing at the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs that there are 2,600 organized criminal groups active in the country today. Of these, 485 have links with corruption.

Criminal cases have been brought against 600 criminal groups. It has been established that one in four of them had interstate links (within the CIS). Some 100 had highly placed patrons in the power structures.

The forms of corruption in Russia do not yet show any great diversity. The militia briefed the press on several recent examples of abuses of official positions. Thus, an investigation showed that the deputy chief of the State Tax Inspectorate for Kabardino-Balkaria, also acting chief of the department of taxation of cooperatives and small enterprises, together with two of his subordinates, received bribes amounting to 600,000 rubles [R] from the republic's cooperatives for exempting them from taxation.

The chief of a department at the Vneshekonombank [Bank for Foreign Economic Activity] received R50,000 for "speeding up" the transfer of currency abroad by the joint enterprise "Elks-Vest." The chief of the credit department of the Glavmosstroybank and his deputy received R25,000 for organizing credits for the joint-stock company "Obyedineniye-Eleks." The subprefect of Moscow's Krylatskoye district [okrug] is accused of extorting bribes amounting to R1 million for approving a contract for the construction of a trading center.

A prosecutor from the department for oversight of investigations and inquiries in the internal affairs organs at the Moscow Prosecutor's Office special group for combating organized crime was detained for taking a bribe of R20,000 to abandon criminal proceedings against the director of the "Transyevropa" firm. Four officers of the 10th Air Defense Army, stationed in Arkhangelsk Oblast, were arrested. A group headed by the Army's deputy commander helped the private enterprise "Igor" to acquire state-owned construction materials for bribes totaling R385,000.

Officials Seek Compensation for Information

LD1006121392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1142 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—"An increasing number of officials of Russian Government and public organisations are refusing to give information or interviews to journalists without payment," the Moscow Foreign Correspondents Association complained in a statement read out at a press conference here today.

The statement was corroborated by the association's so called "white paper", citing more than 30 cases when payment was demanded of journalists. The list covers a period from August 1991. This business is practiced by the Russian procurator's office, the Defence Ministry, the Ministry for Atomic Energy, the space flights control centre, the Moscow Municipal Council and even the Bolshoi Theatre. The cost of interviews, official materials, or television filming permission ranges from dozens to two or even three thousand U.S. dollars each. Officials often explain this by the need to buy office supplies.

Foreign journalists agree that payments are warranted if this or that ministry provides vehicles or helicopters for filming, or other services. However, it is impermissible to demand payment for official information that officials of press services are duty bound to release. True, association leaders have admitted that some "rich television companies" often voluntarily offer money for interviews. Nevertheless, a corresponding letter and the

"white paper" were forwarded today to vice-premiers of the Russian Government and also to the president's press service. Foreign journalists hope that the government will issue instructions to ministries and other institutions, clearly explaining what services should be paid for and what should be provided free of charge.

Asked by ITAR-TASS, association President Marco Politiy noted that no boycott of institutions demanding payment for services would be declared. He merely believes the government and public opinion should know what is happening.

'Power Abuse' Protested

OW1006164892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1328 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On Wednesday [10 June], the Association of foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow sent a letter to the Russian president protesting against limitations on the freedom of movement and against the practice of charging hard-currency for interviews current among Russian officials.

The Association's president Marco Politi, who represents the Italian newspaper Messagero, explained on Tuesday [9 June], that to this day, foreign journalists cannot move farther than 100 kilometres from Moscow. They are still using routes specially established for them and have to apply to the Foreign Ministry for permits to travel to distant places. Marco Politi believes that eight months after the putsch, foreign journalists are controlled as rigidly as in totalitarian society, all of which goes against the CSCE principles.

He also said that the practice of charging hard-currency for interviews, current among Russian officials, points to power abuse not to transition to market relations.

The Association sent a White Book to the press services of the president, the vice-premier and Mikhail Poltoranin with a list of people who charged hard-currency for interviews. Most of them represent the Procurator-General's Office, the ministries of defence, security and nuclear-power engineering, Glavkosmos and the Moscow mayoralty.

Interior Ministry Official Gives News Conference

OW0906140992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1333 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The removal of Anatoliy Oleynikov from the post of first deputy-minister of security is not connected with disclosures of corruption among top-ranking state security officials. He resigned exclusively for health reasons. Russia's Deputy-Minister of the Interior Andrey Dunayev announced at a press conference on Tuesday [9 June].

Refuting allegations about former Moscow Mayor Gavriil Popov's criminal activity, Dunayev said that he had no facts pointing to the ex-mayor's illegal activity.

He noted, however, that corruption has blighted many of the authoritative and law-enforcement bodies, as well as the departments in charge of privatization mnversion, and exports and imports. There are 2,6OO organized criminal groupings in Russia; 85 of them have established links with corrupt officials. Out of the 800 criminal groupings against which legal action has been started, about 100 are being covered by corrupt officials.

The law-enforcement bodies have not managed to launch a full-scale champaign against state corruption, said Dunayev. Only individual criminals have been exposed. The situation could be radically changed, however, if the president set up a special committee dealing with corruption. No such decision has been taken so far, he said.

Border Troops Under Security Ministry

MK0506101092 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 5 Jun 92 p 2

[P.Z. report: "KGB Structure To Be Revived?"]

[Text] The editorial office received a telephone call yesterday from a Russian Security Minister staffer who asked us not to mention his name. He reported that the Russian Government collegium session 2 June adopted a decision to include the border troops in the ministry's T/O. A presidential decree has also been drafted.

After last year's abortive attempt to combine the Security Ministry and the Interior Ministry, the former's leadership has no hope of restoring the structures of the former KGB. Have the deputies who prefer to keep silent here learned nothing from history?, the caller to the editorial office asked.

We phoned A. Chernenko, chief of the Russian Security Ministry Public Relations Department, but he refused to confirm or deny this information. But at the end of the day an official announcement was issued: At the government session, B. Yeltsin said that a decision has been made to institute Russian border troops under the jurisdiction of the Security Ministry.

Details on Security Ministry Dismissals Noted

PM1006142992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Andrey Illesh and Valeriy Rudnev report: "Generals From Lubyanka Dismissed for Misconduct. New Details of the Personnel Purge in the Russian Ministry of Security Apparatus"]

[Excerpts] New details of the much publicized order issued by Viktor Barannikov, chief of the Russian Ministry of Security, on the dismissal of a number of top officers in the ministry's central apparatus (IZVESTIYA Nos. 129 and 132) have emerged.

The matter primarily concerns 69 official apartments which were crossed off the operational list and appropriated by generals and colonels. Naturally, the people who received them did not need improved living conditions, but because of their official position, they had this opportunity. But hundreds of middle-ranking officers and warrant officers who did need them were left with nothing.

The dismissal order uses the following wording: "...secret apartments were allocated to employees and close relatives of the leading workers," "...material valuables were received at reduced prices with no sales tax," "...official position was abused to the detriment of social justice," and "...official powers were exceeded."

In addition to the names and posts already named by our newspaper, the following also figure in V. Barannikov's order: Major Generals N. Yermakov and V. Lisin; Colonel V. Parikozhko, chief inspector at the Inspection Directorate; and Lieutenant Colonel V. Bukhanist, deputy chief of department. The list of suspect generals also contains two officers from the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service—Lieutenant General G. Titov and Major General F. Myasnikov—which their chief Ye. Primakov will be informed about. Unfortunately, in our previous article, we were inaccurate about the chronology of events. Vladimir Redkoborodyy, chief of the security directorate under the former USSR president, was dismissed earlier and not in connection with the abuses exposed in the Russian Ministry of Security apparatus. [passage omitted]

One final point. At the moment we do not know whether the deal concerning the secret apartments will be deemed illegal and whether the apartments themselves will be transferred to officers in the Russian Ministry of Security who are in urgent need of them. Will the minister restrict himself to a personnel action or will he send the materials from the official examination to investigative organs?..

In short, even now it is too early to consider this story closed.

Further on Security Ministry Officials Ousting

PM0406133392 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by V. Filin: "'Postmortem' at Lubyanka"]

[Text] The sensational statement by the Russian minister of security about abuses and corruption in the department entrusted to him and about the measures to eradicate them, was, according only to unofficial information for now, the result of work carried out most likely not only by parliamentarians but also by the ministry's internal security service, naturally under orders from the minister. There followed a lengthy meeting of the Russian Ministry of Security Collegium on the results, after which the statement appeared.

To all appearances, the economic structures which were formerly unsinkable, in particular the Resources and Supply Administration's Department for the Stock-taking and Distribution of Housing, have become a "subject of examination." The "postmortem" is yet to be carried out, but now it is known that Housing Distribution Department Chief Martynov and Counterespionage Administration leader Klishin who, it is now said, did not distinguish themselves with any particular degree of scrupulousness in their "dealings" with housing, have been removed from their posts. True, proof of their unlawful professional activities has not yet been officially produced. In all, more than 80 staffers directly or indirectly found themselves (or will find themselves) exposed to attack. The most prominent among them is Viktor Klishin, the only member of the former KGB leadership to remain "on the job" after August 1991.

The initial reaction by lower-ranking staffers was to welcome the actions taken in respect of the executives with approval but without any particular surprise: The Resources and Supply Administration in the Russian Ministry of Security, as in every ministry or department, is a state within a state "into which a lot goes, but nobody knows where it gets to." It is true that Barannikov is the first person in the security system to try to expose his very "own" executives. It is unknown whether there is anything criminal in their actions. However, it is possible that the choice of target for the first blow against corrupt circles within the former KGB, with the proviso of "not missing the mark even if blindfolded," is not fortuitous.

From a propaganda point of view, for example. But if other blows follow the first one, it is very likely that Barannikov seriously intends, as had been promised earlier, to complete by July all reforms in the Russian Ministry of Security and to "look into personnel." Which will give grounds for boosting the popularity of the Russian Ministry of Security in the eyes of Russia's population and its president, and will also possibly create a basis for returning to the Russian Ministry of Security several organizational subdivisions which earlier reformers withdrew from the KGB, again in order to increase the ministry's combat effectiveness. The Russian Ministry of Security Press Service refuses for the moment to comment on what is happening, saying that they have not enough time to do so.

Oleynikov Dismissal Viewed

LD1006164892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1356 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—"The resignation of First Deputy Minister for Security of the Russian Federation Major-General Anatoliy Oleynikov is by no means linked with the work of the commission to investigate abuses by individual high-ranking officers and generals

of the ministry, which was appointed by Russian Minister for Security Viktor Barannikov," CRIMEPRESS-TASS was officially told by Andrey Chernenko, chief of the public relations department of the Russian Ministry for Security.

There were several reshuffles in the Russian Ministry for Security during the past week, which gave rise to various rumours and guesses. President Yeltsin's order to relieve Major-General Anatoliy Oleynikov of his duties added grist to the mill.

However, Chernenko insists that the order came in reply to Oleynikov's personal request, made long ago, and explained by his poor health. He underwent a very difficult operation a short while ago. His term of service in Afghanistan also told on his condition. However, Oleynikov did not think of leaving his post earlier, at the time when indepth reforms and changes were being effected in the Russian security system.

According to Chernenko, although the first deputy minister's resignation was accepted, he was not discharged from the Russian security and "is now in reserve".

Possible Factors Weighed

PM1006125792 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jun 92 First Edition p 2

["ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA Investigation" by Andrey Zhdankin: "The Oleynikov Resignation"]

[Text] As has already been reported, a Russian Federation president ordinance of 6 June released Major General Anatoliy Avvakumovich Oleynikov, Russian Federation first deputy minister of security, from his duties.

This is an unexpected and extraordinary event since the first deputy minister of security is a figure of significance. His release from duty demands explanations as to whether it parallels the recent dismissal from the service of a group of generals and high-ranking officers accused of various abuses. As far as the editorial office knows, there were no such complaints against Oleynikov.

In response to a question the Ministry of Security's Public Relations Center told the editorial office that as yet they have no comment to make on this fact. We called Anatoliy Avvakumovich's own office. An aide conveyed his boss' answer: "Oleynikov is not going to comment on his release from duty; ask the Public Relations Center."

Pensioner Viktor Ivanenko, former director of the Russian Federal Security Agency (the Security Ministry's predecessor), was brief: "This is an indication of the dearth of reforming ideas in the ministry."

The more specific information obtained by the editorial office is not without interest either. Oleynikov submitted his first application for a discharge [uvolneniye] approximately two months ago, but he was turned down. The second was written last Thursday, that is 4 June. And by 6 June he was discharged. According to the traditions practiced in the service such a speedy resolution is possible only if the official has serious misdemeanors to his name. There is a story that the discharge application was a reaction to an indirect lack of confidence reflected in the discharge of Oleynikov's aide Doroshenko for abuses.

There is also another aspect to the situation. The ideologist behind the handing over of secret information about bugging apparatus in the U.S. Embassy—the "clumsy goodwill gesture" by V. Bakatin—was his USSR KGB deputy A. Oleynikov. After the putsch Oleynikov headed the commission which conducted the in-house investigation to bring to light the circumstances of the attempted coup and, in particular, the role of the KGB leaders who actively supported it. Despite the harsh conclusions reached by the commission, which recommended the discharge of the discredited leaders, most of them remained in KGB jobs. All personnel issues went through him. In January this year the question of bringing Oleynikov before an officers' honor tribunal was being raised.

Let us stress once again that the information we have received is unofficial, and the editorial office is prepared to publish an official comment on the removal of the Russian Federation first deputy minister of security.

Records Show Stalin Not 'Secluded' in Jun 1941

LD0906134492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0924 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By CRIMEPRES correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS—The anniversary of the great patriotic war is nearing and we involuntarily turn our attention to the events of those tragic days. It is customarily believed that the German attack caught the Soviet political leadership, primarily Stalin, unawares. Some historians and bibliographers even claim that Stalin was in a state of prostration when he learned about the war, that he secluded himself from everybody at his dacha and refused to receive anybody. There is also another version. It is confirmed by records from CPSU Central Committee archives. They list all the people, who entered Stalin's office in the Kremlin during those days (officers on duty recorded the names of everybody summoned there from 1927 to 1953). The list of people, whom Stalin had received during the first days of the war, shows that he met then members of the CPSU Politburo, several top military commanders and statesmen. Irrespective of our assessments of Stalin's efficiency in that confused period, we believe that records of people summoned to Stalin's office on June 21, 22 and 23, 1941 are of substantial interest.

June 21, 1941:

Molotov	18.27-23.00
Voroshilov	19.05-23.00
Beriya	19.05-23.00

Voznesenskiy	19.05-20.15
Malenkov	19.05-22.20
Kuznetsov	19.05-20.15
Timoshenko	19.05-20.15
Safonov	19.05-20.15
Timoshenko	20.50-22.20
Zhukov	20.50-22.20
Budennyy	20.50-22.00
Mekhlis	21.55-22.20
Beriya	22.40-23.00

June 22, 1941:

Molotov	5.45-12.05
Molotov	12.25-16.45
Beriya	5.45-9.20
Voroshilov	11.40-12.05
Timoshenko	5.45-8.30
Beriya	11.30-12.00
Mekhlis	5.45-8.30
Malenkov	11.30-12.00
Zhukov	5.45-8.30
Voroshilov	12.30-16.45
Malenkov	7.30-9.20
Mikoyan	12.30-14.30
Mikoyan	7.55-9.30
Vyshinskiy	13.05-15.25
Kaganovich	8.00-9.35
Shaposhnikov	13.15-16.00
Voroshilov	8.00-10.15
Timoshenko	14.00-16.00
Vyshinskiy	7.30-10.40
Zhukov	14.00-16.00
Kuznetsov	8.15-8.30
Vatutin	14.00-16.00
Dimitrov	8.40-10.40
Kuznetsov	15.20-15.45
Manuilskiy	8.40-10.40
Kulik	15.30-16.00
Kuznetsov	9.40-10.20
Beriya	16.25-16.45
Mikoyan	9.50-10.30

June 23, 1941:

Molotov	3.20-6.25
Merkulov	19.10-19.25
Voroshilov	3.25-6.25
Voroshilov	20.00-1.25
Beriya	3.25-6.25
Voznesenskiy	20.50-1.25
Timoshenko	3.30-6.10
Mekhlis	20.55-22.40
Vatutin	3.30-6.10
Kaganovich	23.15-1.10
Kuznetsov	3.45-5.25
Vatutin	23.55-0.55
Kaganovich	4.30-5.20
Timoshenko	23.55-0.55
Zhigarev	4.35-6.10
Kuznetsov	23.55-0.50
Molotov	18.45-1.45
Beriya	24.00-1.25
Zhigavev	18.25-20.45
Vlasik	0.50-0.55
Timoshenko	18.50-20.45

Yakovlev Warns of Dangers of Economic Decline

OW0406123092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1025 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A leader of the Movement for Democratic Reforms Aleksandr Yakovlev has warned supporters of reforms in Russia that if the economic situation continues to worsen, revenge-seekers will get additional chances to turn the pendulum in a direction beneficial for them. The architect of perestroyka and former Politbureau member of the CPSU spoke in Moscow at the presentation of his new book "Foreword. Avalanche. Afterword" published by Novosti.

In his opinion, the situation in Russia is such that reforms are walking along a rope, sometimes a slippery one. Bolshevism has not been fully destroyed and some participants in the democratic revolution in Russia have proved to be deserving pupils of Lenin. The same style, the same pattern of mind—he who is not with us is against us—the same principles of selecting officials, the same reliance on force and rejection of dissent. "It is unbearable when people drunk with democracy assume the functions of the KGB", Alexander Yakovlev lamented.

Paper Warns Against Backtracking on Reforms

PM1006144592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 7

["Editorial Viewpoint": "If Government of Reforms Wavers, Reforms Will Be Done For"]

[Text] Russian economic reform is entering a critical stage—the stage of ultimatums.

Representatives of Sverdlovsk Oblast labor collectives met in Kamensk-Uralsk and demanded that the government immediately amend the reforms and change priorities—"not for a deficit-free budget but for stabilizing the working people's living standard." It was stated at the meeting that, unless the Russian leaders take measures by 15 June, the oblast's enterprises will force banks to stop all the region's payments into the federal budget and will call on railroad workers to suspend the movement of freight through the Urals.

The previous day in Moscow the Union of Agricultural Workers called for a strike, and in an extremely severe form—blocking the highways to transport taking agricultural produce to cities. The miners have declared their readiness to strike. Doctors and teachers are carrying out protest actions.

Working people's "summer offensive" against the government is starting. The fate of reform hangs in the balance of this confrontation.

People's patience is wearing thin, if it has not worn out already. The last straw was the cash shortage, although this is by no means a necessary concomitant of reforms (rather, it is our own addition to world economic experience). It seems that the average worker can comprehend anything, but the fact that wages are not being paid is quite beyond his comprehension. The demands to "amend the reforms," from the viewpoint of someone who has not received his wages, seem so natural that, if they are not met, they acquire the form of blunt ultimatums.

Naturally, there is a need for extremely urgent organizational and technical measures capable of alleviating the crisis associated with the cash shortage (as far as we know, they are already being taken). Greater opportunities for manipulating resources and finances at the regional level must be provided. At the federal level the protection of socially vulnerable strata is important. If a loaf of black bread now costs 6 rubles or so, it is high time to determine who should be issued free bread coupons...

The one thing that must not be allowed is a retreat across the entire reform front, which is actually what the ultimatums are urging. Any return to the abandoned positions of the administrative edict system will surely bring hyperinflation and an even more rapid fall in production, and will ultimately once again drive us into an impasse.

It is not we but other generations who will clamber out of it—but at a different price.

Economic Congress Members View Progress

LD0306145792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1250 GMT 3 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Evgheniy Kleshkov]

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS—It is too early to say that a real economic reform is taking place in Russia, organisers of the international congress "Small and Medium-Scale Enterpreneurship in Russia", due to be held in Moscow on June 4-6, told reporters on Wednesday [10 June].

The "Leninist-Stalinist economic model" is still functioning in Russia, Svyatoslav Fedorov, director of the noted eye surgery institute said. "Nothing has changed in it, except for prices", he explained. Earlier they had been set in the Kremlin, nowadays they are established by the producer according to the principle "maximum prices and minimal production", Fedorov said. He accused the Russian Government for "giving birth" to nothing in the last nine months. "The main subject of a market economy—a free producer who owns property—has not appeared", the director said.

Academician Vladimir Tikhomirov believes "we were all deceived yet in 1989". The slogan "ahead to a market economy" is being viewed by anyone in his own way. At present an economy of state monopolism is strengthening. It gives birth to a monopolist market, where producers dominate customers. The monopolist increases prices and the government only adapts to the fact and confirms it by a resolution, according to the academician.

Total denationalisation should take place in Russia, the organisers believe. Privatisation should be both paid and free. Favourable conditions should be created for small and medium-scale businesses, i.e. laws should be adopted which would protect the businessman and his property and would change taxation and financial policies.

'Disastrous State' of Agriculture Complex Eyed

LD0506092592 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Very serious concern about the disastrous state of the agroindustrial complex has been expressed by agricultural trade union representatives and representatives of Russia's Agrarian Union at the all-Russian meeting that opened in Moscow today. As the speakers at the meeting pointed out, due to badly planned reforms being carried out by the government, irreversible processes are starting in the agrarian sector of the economy: production is collapsing, the peasants are being impoverished, and agricultural areas are dying out, which leads to mass pauperization and starvation. The peasant's labor is still paid at extremely low rates—in the first quarter of this year the average monthly pay at collective farms and state agroindustrial enterprises in the majority of Russian oblasts, krays, and republics has turned out to be only one-half to one-third of the level at industrial branches.

Factions Remark on Reforms After Reshuffle

LD0506181992 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Statements of many politicians and pronouncements in news media are keynoted by concern about the future of economic reforms in Russia following the recent changes in the government. A leader of the parliamentary faction of reform, Leonid Volkov, believes that changes in the government are caused by the powerful pressure of the monopolistic structures in industry on President Boris Yeltsin. The conclusion seems to be logical, since all new vice premiers come out from the social layer that is usually described as traditional top brass of the Soviet industry.

The representatives of democratic factions say President Yeltsin himself shares the opinion that the recent appointments mean a certain shift to the right. The president told them no other appointments will be made from among industrial nomenclature. He added the limit of compromise has been exhausted. The president

intends to continue (to) support the Gaydar team, and give it priority over the newly formed industrial bloc.

Still it's obvious that the changes in the government were necessary. But they do not mean Russia will slow down the reforms, but the course of reforms will be adjusted to the needs of the day. Some experts believe that one of the reasons for new appointments is the critical situation in Russia's industry. The Gaydar team has concentrated on drastic cuts in the budget deficit. They were primarily involved in solving problems of micro-economics, whereas they have failed so far to encourage the development of production. Meanwhile, the production is the cornerstone and no-one can expect reforms to be a success if this fear is disregarded.

The appointment of Russia's top brass in industry to the key government posts means greater emphasis on the production sphere. The main architect of the reform, Yegor Gaydar, is not worried about the recent changes in the government. He told the American ex-President, Richard Nixon, that it was possible to form a compact and heterogeneous team when the reform just began. But now, the situation has changed; the government cannot be isolated from social and political realities, and should keep in mind certain political restrictions. The government, Yegor Gaydar said, needed support of influential social groups, which could not be kept aloof from decision-making. This was the only way to preserve an effective control over the course of economic reforms. But the course itself, Yegor Gaydar stressed, must not be changed.

Adviser on Reshuffle's Impact on Policies

OW0506002092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2336 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian government's economics adviser Aleksey Ulyukayev has said that of the two first Vice-Premiers Yegor Gaydar must be placed first after all. He told a news conference in Moscow on Thursday [4 June] that the recently appointed first Vice-Premier Vladimir Shumeyko would be in charge of day-to-day management of the economy.

Ulyukayev said that Yegor Gaydar and the new Vice-Premiers had rather good relationships. He said reshuffles in the Cabinet were unlikely to change the policy of reforms. "I cannot think of an arm-twisting situation", the economics adviser said. At the same time Ulyukayev said that the country could not have two first Vice-Premiers long. He added that the appointment of a new minister of Labour and Employment and certain changes in the management of the agro-industrial complex were expected.

Commentary on Gorbachev-Government Row

PM0806133792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Commentary by Vladimir Nadein: "Speak, Mikhail Gorbachev!"]

[Text] What did Yeltsin and Gorbachev discuss among themselves in the December days of the Soviet Union's collapse? Did the retiring politician promise anything to his exultant successor? Did he give him any guarantees in return for his state pension, bodyguards, and huge perquisites for the Gorbachev Fund, paid for at the taxpayer's expense? Or perhaps there is some other sort of secret which binds Mikhail Sergeyevich to an oath of silence and determines his strict dependence on the favor of Boris Nikolayevich?

There is no sense in multiplying the questions, because the answer to them is the same: We do not know.

But if there is nothing of the sort, then things are in a bad way. If the cause really lies in Gorbachev's latest statements which "exceed the ex-president's competence," then democracy in Russia is under threat. Not for Gorbachev—for us all.

The press secretary's statement says that "B.N. Yeltsin will be forced to take the necessary and lawful steps" in the event that M.S. Gorbachev does not bethink himself. What steps, one would like to know? Something from the biography of the former president? But that is blackmail, of course. A presidential decree, a parliamentary command? However, democracy knows of no laws that stop a man's mouth.

Gorbachev set and continues to set precedents for political behavior in Russia. Before him, very many things were considered unthinkable [neveroyatnyy]. Gorbachev created the environment in which public criticism of the state's number one figure ceased to be a state crime. Gorbachev became the first ex-president whose departure took place in a relatively civilized framework, and who was not excommunicated from full-blooded political life.

At any case, so it seemed until now.

It was not so much Gorbachev's statements abroad as his recent interview to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA which is distinguished by a heightened degree of criticism. Especially if compared with the examples of successful, civilized countries. The Russian president, who is harnessing all efforts at today's critical point in the reforms, has grounds to reproach his recent opponent with insufficient loyalty. Possibly, Yeltsin's nerves are now so strained that he truly sees in Gorbachev's speeches and interview "an attempt to exacerbate political tension" and even "to destabilize the situation in the country"—intentions which Gorbachev himself categorically denies.

However, strain is not a justification for lawlessness.

Political loyalty is the limit which a politician puts upon himself, guided by his understanding of esthetics, morality, and traditions. And if there is a breach here, society will deliver its verdict.

Transparently hinting at Gorbachev's transgressions, "who in six years simply did not find within himself the courage to undertake economic reforms," and then threatening "lawful steps," President Yeltsin has not simply usurped the role of moral judge, which is not at all proper to an organ of power. He has placed Gorbachev in the position of inevitable confrontation.

If he were to go along with restrictions, Gorbachev's publicly voiced judgments would cease to be trusted by the public. If he cast restrictions aside, he would set a dangerous precedent for former leaders, who are often inclined to vengeance at any price for the pain of cruel defeats.

In his reply, Gorbachev tried to skirt round these questions, and even the main question remained outside the limits of his retort.

All retired leaders of the post-Stalin era have had the happiness of not dying on the executioner's block. They and their families were spared hunger and need. The main restriction placed upon them was silence. Indefatigable chatterboxes fell dumb upon the instant.

This was the norm then. It is absolutely intolerable today. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev should be absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed the right to publicly voice any ideas which he himself considers worthy of that. And the people themselves will assess whether this is for the people's benefit.

Freedom of speech is the one real achievement of recent years. Without it, what good would reforms be to us? Better then to go back to communism—then you were always given something to drink, and sometimes they threw you something to eat too.

Volskiy 'Main Figure' in New Renewal Party

PM0406113892 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by Valeriy Vyzhutovich: "Pragmatists Form Party"]

[Text] A new party, calling itself the "Renewal" [obnovleniye] Union, intends to make good the shortage of political common sense in Russia.

The founding conference was held 30 May. Representatives of the body of directors, major entrepreneurs, heads of local administrations, and the scientific elite are uniting to form a party of pragmatists which proclaims as its ideology the absence of ideology, and as its sole symbol of faith—common sense.

In the view of the founders, this will probably be the only party guaranteed a lasting and broad social base in the shape of economic managers and administrators, who are innumerable in Russia. It will be a party of centrists who shun rally mania and all kinds of populism. Last, it will be a party of creators, not destroyers.

"The Russian Government is more inclined toward theory, it hangs in the air, so to speak, because it does not represent the interests of any really broad social groups," Aleksandr Vladislavlev, one of the cochairmen of "Renewal," said. "We want the reform to draw on the support of pragmatists, practitioners, and professionals."

And so far they are getting what they want, judging by the recent appointment of G. Khizha, a major representative of the defense sector, to the post of vice premier. The party's next nominee for the same post will apparently be Vladimir Shumeyko, currently deputy head of the Russian parliament.

Although the founders of the "Renewal" Union assure us that they do not intend to be in opposition to the Russian leadership, their political influence will hardly be confined merely to slight adjustments to the official course. As real pragmatists, they are not likely to extend too far their representation in the present government, which will be short-lived, but will start solid preparations for the future multiparty elections, where they will form a bloc with Rutskoy's and Travkin's parties. The unification is to take place 21 June, with the participation, in addition, of the leaders of the parliamentary faction "Smena—New Policy."

According to observers' assessments, the main figure in "Renewal" is certainly Arkadiy Volskiy. He is not one of the cochairmen and stubbornly emphasizes his noninvolvement in the leading bodies, but his own political weight and financial support from the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, which he heads, will enable the "party of pragmatists" to become a major, influential force.

Disarray Marks 'Democratic Russia' Plenum

PM1006141592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 First Edition p 1

[Observer Inna Muravyeva report under the rubric "In Parties and Movements": "Lest Our Last Hopes Collapse"]

[Text] Events of the past week have shown quite plainly that serious changes have taken shape in the political life of the country. They are linked above all to the growing opposition, now not only to the government's course, but also to President Yeltsin personally. Patriots and statists are collecting signatures calling for Yeltsin's resignation. The "Russian Unity" bloc of parliamentary factions is behaving with increasing persistence and aggression. New "left-wing" parties and socialist-oriented organizations have trumpeted their opposition to the president and the government. They see their support as lying in the trade unions, through which they intend to influence labor collectives. To say nothing of "Working Russia" and the orthodox communists—their opposition is becoming simply frighteningly militant.

Now...there are new protagonists and a new opposition. This time in the person of those who until quite recently were the president's mainstay and with whose help he came to power. An opposition to the president—and a serious one—has virtually appeared in the guise of the "Democratic Russia" movement.

This opposition proclaimed its existence in earnest at the plenum of the movement's Council of Representatives held in Moscow 6-7 June. The organizing committee for convening an extraordinary "Democratic Russia" Congress, which includes representatives of more than 30 regional and collective members of the movement, issued a statement which indicated: "Having come to power with 'Democratic Russia's' active support, President Yeltsin and his government have in effect refused to carry out radical democratic transformations of the Russian Federation's economic and political system and national and state structure...It is possible to avert counter-reform and the restoration of totalitarianism in one form or another only by creating a powerful, consistently democratic opposition to the existing regime." Thus the die is cast. This statement was adopted 5 June at a session chaired by Marina Salye, leader of the Free Democratic Party.

The same statement contained accusations against the Democratic movement's Moscow leaders: "...The section of the 'Democratic Russia' leadership which now determines the movement's political course has blatantly switched to a position of virtually unconditional support for the official authorities."

There you have it. A second die is cast. It is this, in all probability, which explains the fact that the opening of the plenum was so unexpected. There were many elderly people in the hall, in addition to the members of the Council of Representatives. People who constantly take part in rallies, who are ready to follow their idols to the end. The atmosphere of confrontation which had been in the air since morning was dispelled by the applause and screams of these elderly people. "Look, there is Gdlyan! O-oh, it's our darling!" In addition to Gdlyan, Gleb Yakunin's father, Ilya Zaslavskiy, and Lev Ponomarev were given equally tumultuous receptions...And when it came to electing the presidium, someone from the hall shouted: "We should definitely elect the men of the barricades—those who defended the White House—to the presidium!"

Only after some time was it discovered that these elderly but hotheaded people were members of action groups in favor of holding the referendum, on which the Council of Representatives had still not adopted a final decision. A rally atmosphere reigned for a long time in the hall. The people from the action groups, to be honest, did not understand too well what was going on. The same goes for the members of the Council of Representatives. For a long time they considered whether to hold a meeting with the action groups first, and then begin the plenum, or vice versa. They found out who had what credentials. It turned out that the visitors had red ones, the Council of Representatives yellow ones. They tried to change seats, hoping that this would help work to begin. But for a long time nothing began...

A split in "Democratic Russia" has been on the cards for some time. Unfortunately, this split is gathering momentum. At times at the plenum it seemed that the situation would reach boiling point at any moment. It was awkward to see the sometimes hysterical behavior of the cochairmen, the threats to walk out of the plenum from some delegations, and their inability and unwillingness to listen to one another. On the morning of the first day the situation was saved by Anatoliy Chubays and Andrey Nechayev. Addressing the plenum, despite some divergences in views on the changes in the government, with one accord they issued a call—a reformist policy can no longer be conducted without a social base, and a split in the Democratic movement would be a disaster.

Although they were listened to with attention, it would appear that no one wanted to draw conclusions. In the first recess I managed to talk to people who had come from a long way away to attend the plenum in Moscow.

Vitaliy Skrynnik, member of the Council of Representatives (Udmurtia):

"I will say honestly, the beginning of the plenum shocked me. I do not understand why it was necessary to invite members of pro-referendum action groups to the plenum. After all, everyone has already accepted the actual idea of holding a referendum. I came here to discover everything about the referendum. In Udmurtia we still have not taken the step toward a referendum, in my opinion. I think that today they are, as it were, dragging the representatives from their seats into the pro-referendum action groups."

Asiyat Khabichev, member of the Council of Representatives (Karachayevo-Cherkessia):

"What I do not like in the Council of Representatives and in the 'Democratic Russia' movement itself is the fact that, having failed to unite the regions around itself, the movement is already undergoing a split. Afanasyev, Salye, Yakunin, Ponomarev cannot now be on different sides...The people trusted them too much. This split at the top is disorientating people. They are losing heart. After all, we initially hoped to decide even nationalities questions by diplomatic means through 'Democratic Russia.' Especially in the Caucasus. And now I see that this hope of ours is collapsing. You can have your own opinion, your own position, but you have to understand that today a split in 'Democratic Russia' threatens all the republic's democratic forces with destruction. In the face of this danger, ambitions, I think, can be moderated."

The first day of the plenum was difficult and hysterical. Igor Kharichev, a well known "Democratic Russia" leader, said sorrowfully: "What we are reproached with is, unfortunately, happening. All too often 'Democratic Russia' has relied on the lumpen strata. The people

whom we have gathered here, although they attend rallies under different slogans to the communists, are also ready to see an enemy in any person who expresses a different point of view. Viktor Leonidovich Sheynis was intending to deliver a well founded warning about the holding of a referendum. I am afraid that the people whom we invited here simply won't allow him to speak. They are ready to drive away, ban, and shut out. Yes, today they are for Yeltsin, but essentially they are just people who, despite having changed their ideals, style of life, and style of thinking, remain as they were before. But the time has now come when not rallies but thoughtful work and a search for points of collaboration, not separation, will help us."

The second and concluding day of the plenum's work was just as difficult and uneven. Nevertheless, a compromise was found. The plenum adopted a political statement: "Democratic Russia" has not yet gone into opposition to the president and the government. It only warns that the development of political events in the next three months will be of fundamental significance for the progress of reforms. If constructive work to implement radical democratic proposals is continued, the movement will support such measures. If, however, the Russian leadership refuses to carry out democratic reforms in economics and politics, the movement will switch to opposing such a course. A compromise was reached also on the formulas of the referendum; they have been boiled down to three problems—the president's right to submit extremely important questions of state and social life to nationwide vote; enshrining the right to private ownership of land in the Constitution; and the adoption of the Russian Federation Constitution by a Constituent Assembly.

Nevertheless, the main conclusion which one cannot avoid reaching after observing the two-day squabble of the Council of Representatives Plenum is that the "Democratic Russia" leadership should not allow further confrontation or schism within the movement. This would be a very powerful blow both to the reforms and to the people who believed in them.

Social Democrat Leader on Party's Aims

PM1006102192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jun 92 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Boris Orlov, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, by Pavel Anokhin under the "Multiparty System" rubric; place and date not given: "Maintaining a Good Life and a Good Conscience"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] At the Fourth Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation [SDPR] Congress in May, Doctor of Historical Sciences Boris Orlov was elected SDPR chairman. He has given his first interview in his new capacity to ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA.

[Anokhin] Boris Sergeyevich, you are the first chairman of the revived party of Russian Social Democrats. How do you feel in your new role?

[Orlov] I feel that enormous responsibility has descended on my shoulders. I think about both the Russian traditions and about the experience of international social democracy. Life itself has faced us with the need to convince Russian society that social democracy is a profoundly moral movement which sets itself high political goals. And we are seeking to realize them by civilized methods.

[Anokhin] Are there obstacles to this?

[Orlov] The major obstacle is the situation itself. In Europe social democracy operates under conditions of developed representative democracy and a social market economy. We are just at the beginning of that road. Russian Social Democrats have simultaneously to encourage the development of enterprise and pursue a policy of social protection for the population. Such a complex mode of conduct is vulnerable to criticism from shallow-minded people and demagogues. And we, alas, have more than enough of them in our society.

[Anokhin] Is society capable of grasping the Social Democrats' sophisticated form of strategy? Won't people fall under the influence of politicians offering popular measures? Say, the sale of vodka around the clock?

[Orlov] That is a real danger. Our society has been deeply affected by lumpenization. However, the Social Democrats do not intend to pander to the base instincts of the crowd. We are endeavoring to develop a sense of civic responsibility in people and help them understand what is happening.

[Anokhin] Is a party which has neither the experience, resources, nor sufficient supporters really up to such a complex task?

[Orlov] We have far more supporters, in my view, than we ourselves imagine. A large stratum of people involved in, say, skilled activity and intellectual labor has formed over the past decades. I would not describe it as the intelligentsia. It is most likely our special version of the middle strata: engineers and skilled workers, doctors and teachers, employees and people engaged in the arts, scientists amd mass communications workers. Ask them what they think about ways of restoring society to health, and you will hear: common sense, social justice, humanity, and well thought-out relations between labor and capital. Precisely that which forms the core of social democratic policy.

[Anokhin] Why are you so certain that they will support the Social Democrats?

[Orlov] I am not at all certain, particularly as the former party hierarchy has intensified its "war" on democracy. But that is why we created the party—to pick up the challenge thrown down by the nomenklatura forces. The route proposed by social democracy is reflected in our

program. In my view, it is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of Russia and contributes to establishing democracy, forming an effective economy, improving the environment, and maintaining a state based on ethnic diversity. And, what is specially important, it fills the current spiritual vacuum.

[Anokhin] You mean that that the SDPR is capable of coping with all these giant tasks?

[Orlov] On our own, of course not. But we are looking for supporters and are finding them in the shape of the parties which belong to the "New Russia" bloc. We are ready to form a coalition with other parties. Unprincipled compromise with certain political forces, compromise which—in pursuit of immediate gain—could be detrimental to the Social Democrats' moral character, must be ruled out here. And it is the task of the party leadership—and I see the leadership in broad terms as being represented first and foremost by its board, its collective body—to protect the SDPR from such temptations.

[Anokhin] And how do you see the SDPR's prospects?

[Orlov] If multiparty elections to parliament and local organs of power are held in the spring of 1993, Russians will have to make up their mind which party to vote for—whether to vote for a party which wants to annex Finland; a party which intends to "preserve a single and indivisible" country at any cost while, admittedly, not knowing how to do it; a party urging a return to Bolshevik practices; or, finally, a party which intends to be guided by common sense and to build a civilized society in Russia and which seeks to ensure people's dignity and prosperity.

The Social Democrats do not promise the moon. They urge that we engage together in constructive activity.

Supreme Soviet

Deputies Remark on Council of Ministers Bill

OW0806212392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1701 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin and edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin" No. 89—transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Yeltsin's decision to ask Vice-Premier Yegor Gaydar to present to parliament a bill on the council of ministers has drawn the following comments from some People's Deputies of the Russian federation.

Georgiy Zhukov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member, chairman of the committee for the Soviets and self-government: "I believe that this decision is normal and natural. What I am worried about is that under a resolution adopted by the 6th congress of people's deputies the President was expected to present to parliament an adjusted program for reforms by May 20. If Gaydar presents such a program to parliament alongside the bill, it would be desirable to discuss it in the presence of the President.

Ivan Rybkin, leader of the "Communists of Russia": "I am positive about President Yeltsin's decision. I see no big difference in whether the bill is presented to parliament by the President himself or by the first Vice-Premier, empowered to do so.

Sergey Yushenkov, leader of the "Radical Democrats", member of the extra-factional group "Reform": "I see the President's move as a confirmation of his great confidence in Yegor Gaydar and his ability to persuade, to which we have been witness more than once. The fact that President Yeltsin will not present the bill himself can have only one explanation: his busy schedule and the need to handle many day-to-day problems."

Ilya Konstantinov, one of the leaders of the opposition bloc in parliament "Russian Unity": "That Yegor Gaydar has been empowered to present the bill to parliament is evidence that President Yeltsin sticks to his previous policies in the matters of social and economic development and is not going to change them seriously. I believe that the bill is doomed to fail because it will be presented by Gaydar. I believe that the Supreme Soviet will not accept the bill. I don't know what the President thinks about all that, but his advisers are deliberately aggravating relations with the Supreme Soviet in order to have a chance to accuse us of sabotage and reluctance to cooperate with the government just one more time. Everything will boil down to attempts to paralyze the Supreme Soviet and to disband the Congress of People's Deputies during the summer. I feel that these attempts will meet with serious resistance from the public at large.

Parliament Makes Changes in Privatization Law

OW1006185792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1817 GMT 10 Jun 92

["Cover Story" from the 11 June "INTERFAX Business Report" cast—transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] **RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT CHANGES PRIVATIZATION LAW**

At the end of last week the Russian Parliament made several amendments to the law on privatization which, according to the directors of the Committee for Managing State Property (Goskomimushchestvo), will greatly accelerate the privatization process in Russia during the second half of 1992.

The amendments proposed by Goskomimushchestvo introduce the following changes to the Russian law on privatization of state and municipal enterprises:

Regional property-management committees have been granted the right to sell state property for privatization. Previously this was the exclusive right of the State Property Fund.

Joint-stock companies with state and municipal participation may only be established as public companies. All joint-stock companies with state participation previously formed as private companies must be transformed into public joint-stock companies.

Privatization is authorized not only for liquidated enterprises (the old version of the law), but also for operating enterprises.

A provision has been eliminated which would have prohibited workers of privatized enterprises from reselling the shares they receive free of charge or on preferential terms during the privatization process.

A provision has been eliminated which would have established dividend payments on shares belonging to the state equal to the banking discount rate. (The Central Bank of Russia recently increased the discount rate to 80%—the overwhelming majority of the country's joint-stock companies would be unable to pay such high dividends.)

Commenting on the decision, the head of Goskomimushchestvo Anatoliy Chubays said that the amendments to the privatization law will facilitate the establishment of a voucher system for personal privatization deposits. The vouchers will be given to all Russian citizens free of charge, and will be used to purchase stocks when state properties are privatized. Goskomimushchestvo has not yet determined the face value of the vouchers.

But those in charge at Goskomimushchestvo believe that a more heated debate may emerge on the floor on June 11, when Parliament is scheduled to discuss the government's Privatization Program for 1992.

THE INDUSTRIAL LOBBY IS DEMANDING THAT PARLIAMENT OFFER LARGE INCENTIVES TO WORKERS' COLLECTIVES.

The main opponents of the amendments to the Privatization Program proposed by Goskomimushchestvo are still representatives of the industrial lobby in the Russian Parliament. Their demands include maximum incentives for workers' collectives whose enterprises are being privatized.

Mr. Chubays believes that the incentives for workers' collectives set forth in the current Program are "unprecedented" and greatly exceed any privatization incentives offered in Eastern European countries. Previous legislation offered employees 25% of the enterprise's equity capital in the form of preferential stock issued free of charge, as well as 10% in the form of common stock with a 30% discount, with the directors of the enterprise being able to purchase 5% of the common stock at face value. The new program would offer employees the option of purchasing up to 51% of the enterprise's common stock in a private offering.

Nevertheless, during consideration of the new program several parliamentary fractions proposed their own amendments which would authorize the formation of private joint-stock companies and enable employees to purchase up to 100% of their enterprise's stock on favorable terms.

Mr. Chubays said that the opposition's amendments may mean that "exactly one half of the country's population will be excluded from the privatization process, since for them all real possibilities for receiving stock in industrial enterprises will be blocked." The chairman of Goskomimushchestvo said that "if the (opposition's) amendments were to be passed, Parliament would have to give up on vouchers, which the government had planned to introduce at the end of the year, and the possibility of implementing not just the privatization program, but all economic reforms, would be called into question."

Goskomimushchestvo experts calculate that if workers' collectives are given exclusive rights to purchase the property of their enterprise, then the government offer no more than 700 rubles to each of the remaining citizens during the privatization process.

Central Bank Leadership Introduced to Session

OW1006153892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1328 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A personal list of the RCB's [Russian Central Bank] Council of Directors was introduced to the Russian parliament's leadership by the Chairman of the Central Bank Georgiy Matyukhin. This list comprises the present deputies of the chairman Lidiya Alyakina, Sergey Ignatyev, Vladimir Rasskazov, Renat Setdikov, and Dmitriy Tulin, and Director of the Bank Investigations and Information's Department Sergey Medvedkov.

Georgiy Matykhin asks the parliament to confirm his powers granted by the bank's charter to him in order to enlarge the Council of Directors by the chiefs of the main departments who work on the rotation basis.

The proposed staff of the RCB's Council of Directors is expected to be reviewed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and then submitted to the parliament for approval.

Draft Law on Security of State Power Discussed

LD0906185492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1456 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS—The Committee on Defence and Security of the Russian Supreme Soviet

discussed a draft law "On Security of the System of State Power in the Russian Federation" at today's session.

According to a report released by the press center of the Russian Supreme Soviet, this law is called upon to strengthen legal foundations for ensuring security of the state power system. Its main provisions determine the order of organising, financing and coordinating the appropriate bodies, and also establish the order of control and supervision over the constitutionality of their activities. Protection of vital interests of the Russian state authorities is carried out on the basis of the delimitation of powers of bodies related to the legislative, executive and judicial power in the given sphere. The strategy in these directions is determined by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, the draft law says.

The Committee on Defence and Security also discussed a draft law "On Military Conscription and Military Service," granting citizens the right to voluntarily enlist in military service or take an alternative state job instead of the obligatory military service.

Soviet of Nationalities Session Detailed

LD1006110292 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The Soviet of Nationalities decided at this morning's session to submit the question of North Ossetia to the Supreme Soviet session on 11 June. And now our parliamentary correspondent Olga Vasilenko has some details about the work of the session of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet.

[Vasilenko] The point mentioned by our esteemed announcer was actually not on the agenda. Deputies have simply decided to discuss this question at tomorrow's joint session. The main question at the Soviet of Nationalities was formulated as follows: the implementation of the RSFSR law on the rehabilitation of repressed peoples. Ministers and the Russian procurator general have spoken on this question. Right now representatives of repressed peoples, who have come in from the provinces, are airing their views.

The law was adopted more than a year ago, but its implementation proved to be extremely complicated. One of the reasons for that is the lack of coherent national policy here, in Russia. Valeriy Antonovich Makharadze, our government's vice premier, expressed himself very figuratively on this point. Do not demand to have one person who would rein over the national policy. We had such a person once, and this is what we have now, everything that we are discussing now. Problems must be solved together. The government's job is to coordinate work in the provinces.

As for the Soviet of the Republic, this chamber has adopted in the first reading a law that will in fact contribute to our evolution towards a law-based society, because until now the legal status of psychiatric patients had not been regulated. This is the law on psychiatric help in Russia. [passage omitted]

I would like to say that the Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the Republic still have a lot of things to do. In particular there is the draft law on the status of people's deputies and many others. I will report about all of this in further Mayak bulletins.

Ossetians Picket Parliament 10 Jun

OW1006121992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1021 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Moscow's Ossetian Society is picketing the Russian parliament building on Wednesday [10 June]. The manifestation involves about 150 people who hold posters reading: "Russia, Stop Genocide in South Ossetia!" "No to Conspiracy between Shevardnadze and Kozyrev!", "Georgian State Council Pursues Gamsakhurdia's Racist Policy!".

"Russia must seriously warn Georgia that if the genocide of the Ossetians is not stopped, it will use every means to protect the Ossetians," Chairman of Moscow's Ossetian Society K.Tsagolov told reporters. If Russia cannot render military aid to the Ossetians it must make energetic diplomatic efforts," he said.

Calls For Peaceful Border Settlements Noted

LD0406170792 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1537 GMT 4 Jun 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Moscow—The coalition for reforms of the Russian parliament has suggested that the parliament work out a convention on the inviolability of borders and a peaceful settlement of territorial disputes, for its subsequent signing by CIS member states.

Parliament member Alexey Surkov came up with this initiative on June 4 at the parliamentary session on behalf of that parliamentary group, which rallies some 250 legislators. The coalition believes that parliament should create a working group jointly with the Russian Foreign Ministry and initiate the setting up of an interstate commission of the Commonwealth, in order to have the draft convention by September 1, this year. On the suggestion of Sergey Filatov, first deputy head of parliament who chaired the session, it was decided to submit the issue for the consideration of the parliamentary committee for international affairs and foreign economic relations.

Communists Block Passage of Holiday Declaration

OW1006212792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1833 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Ethnic Council of the Russian Parliament prevented the passage of a decision by the Republican Council declaring June 12, the day Russia declared independence, a holiday. Members of the opposition fractions "Russian Communists" and "Fatherland" were against making the day a holiday. They said that the "act passed June 12 two years ago was the beginning of many hardships for Russia".

After hot debates only 44.3% of the members of the house voted to make June 12 a holiday. Thus, the decision passed by the 6th Congress of People's Deputies declaring June 12 a non-working day, but not a national holiday, remains in effect.

Regional Affairs

Weapons Seized From North Ossetia 'Intercepted'

OW1006200292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1655 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A crowd of South Ossetian refugees on Tuesday [9 June] seized military hardware and weapons at the railway station of the North Ossetian capital Vladikavkaz. They rushed to the station after learning that weapons were loaded to be shipped outside the republic. The crowd demanded that the loading operation be stopped, and after disarming the guards began to unload the cargo.

The haul includes 13 Kalashnikov guns, 12 self-propelled artillery pieces, one armoured vehicle and 4 army trucks.

To avoid a violent incident, police in uniform and riot gear allowed the convoy of captors to leave the scene but intercepted it later close to the town of Alagir. Talks are now under way to get the property returned to the army.

Police reports say that on the same day, a crowd of radically-minded refugees made an abortive attempt to seize houses on an army compound,still under construction. There are no casualties.

In the meantime, calls can be heard among refugees for immediate arms supplies to South Ossetia by the seizure of army weapons and equipment and for the provision of housing for refugees.

More than 10,000 South Ossetian refugees arrived in Vladikavkaz in the past three days.

State of Emergency in North Ossetia Extended

LD1106061692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0533 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 11 June—A session of the North Ossetia Supreme Soviet has decided today to extend the state of emergency in Vladikavkaz and Prigorodnyy districts. A curfew has been imposed on the North Ossetian capital from 2300 to 0500. As of today the state of emergency has also been imposed on Alagir, Pravoberezhnyy, and Mozdok districts.

The state of emergency was introduced after "destructive elements" from the neighboring South Ossetia, where an armed conflict with Georgian militants is going on, seized on 8 June 12 self-propelled artillery pieces from a military train at the Vladikavkaz station, the North Ossetian parliamentary speaker, Akhsarbek Galazov, explained to TASS. The attack was staged at the moment when the parliamentary presidiums of both North and South Ossetias joined to discuss a peaceful solution to the crisis in South Ossetia.

On Wednesday [10 June], the same militants attacked the ammunition dump of an infantry regiment of Vladikavkaz and seized firearms and ammunition, Galazov added. They also blocked a residential area where the military personnel live. These actions aggravated the situation in the republic, he added.

Yeltsin 'Assailed' by 'Rabid Mob' in Plesetsk

PM0906112292 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 92 p 4

[Yevgeniy Avgustinovich report in response to a letter from G. Murzina under the general heading "They Met the President"—first three paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] "Esteemed editorial office! I am sending in a comment from a local newspaper on B. Yeltsin's meeting in Mirnyy. Things were no better in Severodvinsk either.

"Of course, I am against rudeness or vulgarity in respect of anyone, but, clearly, the attitude shown toward the president was by no means accidental.

"[Signed] G. Murzina, Shozhma Village, Arkhangelsk Oblast"

On 23 April, the brotherhood of journalists and photographers—disappointed at the postponement of the presidential visit to the North—returned to the capital. But everything remained ready for this impressive event. And the visit finally went ahead...

A special department at the test range and the Mirnyy City militia had prepared meticulously for the visit. The venue for the Russian president's planned stay had been cordoned off by plainclothes "agents." Only "reliable" people were allowed within earshot, and behind them were "burly officers" to keep any undesirables away....

B. Yeltsin was greeted with well-trained smiles by those who were keen on having him arrested last August.

The lofty guest's stay on Plesetsk soil started with the "laying" of a wreath at the memorial to killed missile men. After he adjusted the ribbon on the wreath brought up by the officers, something unforeseen happened.

Something that official television was too inhibited to show. Some young people, seizing the opportunity, broke through the cordon of officers, crushed the presidential guard, and blocked the honor guard. This was immediately exploited by the cordoned-off crowd, which rushed toward the president. In the confusion, one of his entourage was knocked over. Marshal Shaposhnikov's hat was knocked off and he himself barely managed to keep his footing. Yeltsin was assailed on all sides. Some kid clambered onto his shoulders, demanding chewing gum. The shouting turned into an out-and-out clamor. It was impossible to make any sense of it among the deafening whistling and screaming. One thing was clear—the Northerners were protesting the development of the space complex in a densely populated area.

But Boris Nikolayevich was marvelous—he never flinched. His head and shoulders could be glimpsed over the rabid mob. There was no confusion in his eyes, and his ever-present charming smile never left his lips. His huge size and unusual strength helped him make his way to his car, which had immediately been surrounded by his guards.

Having managed to escape, the presidential limousine tore down Lenin Street, which had been repaired at short notice. A large shouting, whistling, jeering mob follows on behind.

The presidential cortege did not stop at the city's central square, where an official meeting with the people had been planned.

But the square was full of people. Local democrats had been awaiting their hero with modest demands to "eliminate military trade."

The enraged crowd, unhappy about being snubbed, rushed to the "Nulevka" Hotel, where the president was staying. And, continually shouting, they besieged the barrier, guarded with difficulty by the militia.

Communists too made their contribution to this "celebration ritual." During the scuffle by the memorial a red flag appeared in a fifth-floor window of the "Orion" Hotel opposite. The owner and the flag were on their way to the militia two minutes later.

In general the presidential guards and the test range have received a major dressing down for their "oversight," which led to representatives of the local press and TV not being allowed to accompany the lofty guest the next day. Only the most "reliable" of the capital's correspondents had the "honor" of attending the spacecraft launch.

B.N. Yeltsin arrived at the space center at 10 in the morning. So he had a couple of hours available for traveling the dozen kilometers to Plesetsk. But it would hardly be necessary to ruin the armor-plated limousine on a "frontline" road to get a look at the provincial poverty and negligence to which the authorities have reduced this richest of areas. Yeltsin had a more serious task—working out how to transfer Baykonur to Plesetsk. The population, who have experienced the full "delight" of their dangerous proximity, were not asked for their opinion.

The head of state was accompanied by the same officials with their well-rehearsed upbeat smiles. But with frightened eyes.

Ingush Reaction to Republic Formation Cited

MK1006162492 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 3

[Unattributed report under "Ingushetiya" rubric: "Ingush Rejoice, But Checheniya Skeptical of Russian Supreme Soviet Law on Formation of Ingush Republic"]

[Text] "The Russian Supreme Soviet Law on the formation of the Ingush Republic contains more questions than answers," noted Movladi Udugov, Chechen information minister. "The Ingush expect Russia to help them, but we think that Russia's main interest here is not in resolving the Ingush problem."

While the Russian parliament was hearing the law on the formation of the Ingush Republic, Ingush representatives from the Nazranovskiy, Sunzhenskiy, and Malgobekskiy Rayons of the Chechen Republic and the Prigorodnyy Rayon of North Ossetia's Vladikavkaz held a meeting and a rally in Nazran, its proposed capital. Excited by the news from Moscow, the Ingush public nevertheless formed their own view of the possibility of resolving the Ingush problem. In their opinion, the creation of an Ingush state without the inclusion within the future formation of the territories of the Prigorodnyy Rayon and the right-bank sector of Vladikavkaz is unacceptable to the Ingush.

Noting the social tension and increasing crime in those regions, the meeting in Nazran instructed the authorities in Malgobekskiy, Nazranovskiy, and Sunzhenskiy Rayons to set up people's volunteer militia formations under the jurisdiction of Ingush executive organs.

On the eve of the republic's formation the Ingush see a great danger in internal division among the Ingush movement's leaders. Consequently the resolution adopted by the rally contains an appeal for the Ingush People's Congress to be convened as soon as possible and for the Ingush, "whose lands have been divided by artificial borders," to be most extensively represented there.

Dudayev Rejects Talks With Russian Authorities

OW1006213992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1655 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Chechen government will not hold talks with Russian authorities since it considers them illegal, the President of the Chechen republic Dzhokhar Dudayev told journalists in Groznyy. He said that the power structures of the Russian Federation were formed in violation of the Constitution after the illegal ousting of

the Supreme Soviet and President of the Soviet Union. Dudayev said the Chechen republic "has completed all steps in building a democratic and legal state and is probably the only country in the Commonwealth in which all power structures were formed on a legal basis according to the Constitution adopted by the republic.

Dudayev said that after the withdrawal of Russian forces June 6-7 the entire territory of the Groznyy garrison was occupied by Chechen military units which are taking inventory of the equipment left behind. He said the soldiers "have only taken that military equipment specially destroyed and have dismantled it".

An "IF" [INTERFAX] correspondent said that Dudayev again donned his camouflaged military uniform. The President said this was due to the "alarming and dangerous situation" in the republic "and this uniform helps discipline and maintains military preparedness". At the same time he said that there is no organized opposition in the republic at present, the political situation is stable, and there is no threat of a coup attempt. Dudayev said there is only the threat of foreign aggression, though he did not indicate from whom.

Chechenia Feels 'Mass Exodus' of Russians

OW1006214192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1655 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Groznyy press says that the mass exodus of the Russian-speaking population from the republic continues. For the most part, those leaving are specialists in various industries. Eighteen thousand families have already left.

The government of the republic is taking steps to stop the exodus. A presidential ethnic union was formed, and the Russian language was given equal status to Chechen. Freedom of religion was also guaranteed. However, the outward flow of Russians has not stopped yet.

The fight for power in the republic between various military groups has intensified in recent days.

Defense Enterprises in Severo-Dvinsk Closed

LD0706020392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Jun 92

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] All enterprises of the military-industial complex in Severo-Dvinsk have been shut down. This also includes the giant of the Russian defense industry—the North Machine-building Plant which Russian President Boris Yeltsin visited one month ago. During the half-century history of the plant no one has challenged its authority. Even in the hot perestroyka years, when the military-industrial complex was subjected to a most severe criticism, the plant's stocks kept on turning out the best submarines in the country.

But today all the shops, exept the one where the technological armory for especially important installations is produced, are standing still because they are unable to pay an enormous debt—500 million rubles, of which 300 million are owed by the defense men. No fuel has been coming into the oblast since 13 April, and advance payment is needed to purchase it. This is why the main switch is at the zero position today.

Krasnoyarsk Called 'Powder Keg' of Siberia

PM1006102992 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 92 p 4

[Report by Viktor Sapov: "Arm Torpedoes: 'Fire!'"]

[Text] The letter from A. Veprev, head of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Administration, to the commander in chief of the CIS Armed Forces was extremely brief: "We ask for order to be restored at the kray arsenal." The reply was soon received: "Krasnoyarsk has been allocated 2 million rubles [R] to repair its military bases and take preventive measures. At the same time, the naval commander intends to move the torpedo and depth charge dump to a sparsely populated area."

Krasnoyarsk is the "powder keg" of Siberia. Judging from the official figures, the storage of munitions at the naval base leaves something to be desired. The Air Force arsenal is overflowing, the dumps are full of weapons intended for destruction, and many storage facilities are on their last legs.

The taboo on this forbidden subject has been lifted. The local press has publicized the secrets of these military installations. But there are still many uncoordinated actions at local level. The local authorities decided the fate of the arsenal itself on the quiet. They even "forgot" to invite the commander of the military unit to the session. Yet the question of transferring the torpedo and depth charge dump is not easy. The military is asking the kray administration to allocate at least R550 million to this end. The kray leadership is standing foursquare for compensation and for use of the land. And things are bogged down.

It seems that the easiest thing would be to issue the command: "Arm torpedoes—fire!" But it is far harder to carry it out.

Popov Cites Lack of Powers for Resignation

LD1006122492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1121 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS—Gavriil Popov, who resigned from the post of the mayor of Moscow, told a news conference in the mayor's office here today that he does not regard his step as a "departure" or the result of

a "collapse" of the policy pursued by him, although he does admit that he did not manage to resolve many a problem of the capital.

Speaking about reasons for his resignation, Popov said that he had not been able to ask the president once again for additional powers because he had already made such requests four times before.

Without such powers it is impossible radically to resolve Moscow's major problems, the municipal health care and education system in particular, he maintains. Popov's opinion is that the new mayor, Yuriy Luzhkov, will inevitably have to ask the president for such powers.

The former mayor specified that his "team" does not resign together with him, since he selected it together with Luzhkov. "These people suited both Luzhkov and me," Popov said.

As the chairman of the Russian Democratic Reform Movement (RDRM), Popov stated an intention to actively promote the strengthening of the democratic camp.

At present the RDRM, he said, will try to "assemble a political centre" around itself and campaign in support of a referendum to elect a constituent assembly which is to adopt a new constitution.

If a majority of political forces do not support the referendum idea, the RDRM suggests a possible compromise variant: To form a constituent assembly, not to elect it. One hundred and fifty members of a constituent assembly may be delegated by the parliament, another 150 by the president of Russia and yet another 150 by parties and movements.

The RDRM leader believes that the establishment of a strong power in Russia is inevitable in the present situation. This may be done with the maintenance of democratic principles—this is what both a constituent assembly and a new constitution are essential for—or a strong power may be established to countervail democratic institutions, with the dissolution of parliament and local governing councils.

"A democratic version of reforms and a nomenklatura one are now at odds," he stated. The task of democratic forces is to avoid the second version, Popov added.

Making an evaluation of the latest changes in the Russian Government, Popov said Boris Yeltsin "has carried out a correct tactical manoeuvre." The new appointments, he believed, have split the parliament and slackened the criticism of the president.

On the other hand, the government no longer constitutes a team of like-minded people. Besides, Western credits were granted to the "Gaydar government" and changes in the cabinet may complicate problems with financial aid, he added.

In the final analysis, Popov believes, a decisive role will be played by an appointment to the post of the chairman of the government.

Further on Reasons for Popov Resignation

MK0906145992 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 9 Jun 92 p 4

[Anatoliy Karpychev report under "Burning Issue" rubric: "Mayor's Mysterious Resignation"]

[Text] Moscow Mayor G.Kh. Popov's rapid resignation from his post is not so much a source of grief (the hallowed seat has been empty for less than a day) as of discouragement. Why? What is behind this? Is it the gesture of a man tired of Moscow's concerns, a way out of a difficult situation, or a preemptive move unknown to mere mortals?

As a highly experienced master of political shows, the mayor in his farewell statement to Muscovites provided an answer which essentially boiled down to the following: I want, he said, to devote myself to serving the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms, of which I was elected chairman, and to concentrate on the strategy and tactics for reform and on holding a referendum on a new Constitution to ensure that the road is not open to dictatorship as happened after February 1917 when the democrats erred.

Any serious choice merits respect. Nevertheless the mayor's unexpected move is still a mystery. It was after all quite recently that the transfer of power from a totalitarian regime to democracy began from the political "triangle" of Moscow (Mayor Popov), Leningrad-St. Petersburg (Mayor Sobchak), and the White House (President Yeltsin). This transfer is by no means complete, yet Moscow's mayor is resigning, "leaving" Moscow, as Napoleon did in the past, after a victory celebration.

Just as then, I think that this is an enforced move. Needless to say, Moscow is not ablaze, but the situation there is alarming. The mayor's prestige has declined, as has that of the democratic authorities. He is charged with all mortal sins—ranging from bad roads in the city to selling Moscow's primordial lands to foreigners. If that were the only reason for the mayor's quitting his post, I would support him for it. Honor and dignity are more valuable than any post.

But I believe the true reason for his resignation lies elsewhere. As you know, the confrontation between old and new peaked this spring. There was one reason for this—the difficult course of reform and the people's hard life. The old nomenklatura grew cheerful, dreaming of revenge. Opposition forces, playing the "hard life" card, sought President Yeltsin's resignation. These forces are uniting and their voice is sounding ever louder.

But what about the democrats? I have the impression that they are becoming increasingly disunited. Their

camp is clearly in disarray, vacillating and rent by ambition and the struggle to win influence over the president. Admittedly, movements in support of reform have been springing up everywhere along with parties supporting reform, but, in effect, there has been little change as far as extensive political support "from below" for the actions taken by the government and the president is concerned. The new leaders are thinking more about their ambitious intentions than joint actions, and are becoming isolated from one another, thus making way for the president's old and new enemies to emerge.

Can Popov possibly be trying to unite the reform movements into a single common Russian movement? Is that possibly why he swapped his mayor's post for that of chairman? Regrettably, that has already happened. The democratic reform movement was, after all, formed during Gorbachev's time to support him, and Popov was among its founding fathers, along with Volskiy and others...but absolutely nothing came of this.

Maybe something will come of it now, so will the former mayor enter the Kremlin on the leader's charger in order to take up the post of head of government? Some observers are predicting that. But let us not indulge in guesswork. Let us wait and see. However, one thing is indisputable—that the new conditions emerging by mid-1992 require new ground rules.

National Affairs

Border Decision Forces 'To Take Measures'

AU1006150292 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The Russian president's declaration on the creation of borders with Ukraine was unexpected for us, because it was made unilaterally and not in a civilized manner, Colonel General Valeriy Hubenko, commander of Ukraine's Border Troops, stated, on 9 June. Borders are a necessary thing for an independent state, he emphasized. It is an entirely different matter that we are forced to take measures in return.

Kravchuk Meets Heads of Nuclear Power Stations

LD1106083892 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 1418 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Aleksey Petrunya]

[Text] Kiev, 10 Jun—The condition and prospects of developing Ukraine's atomic power engineering were discussed during the meeting between Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and representatives of the republic's atomic power complex which took place on 10 June in Kiev. Various state and public structures and the population of Ukraine react differently to this topical issue. Therefore the problem itself is so acute—to be or not to be for the complex and if to be, how to develop it further. The meeting participants expressed the same opinion on this issue: Ukraine will not be able to do without atomic power engineering, but it has to be made more reliable and safe. There are five atomic power stations functioning in Ukraine today as well as design and construction organizations, the main task of which is designing and construction of atomic power engineering sites, said Mikhail Umanets, president of the concern "Ukratomenergoprom," who spoke at the meeting. The results of the work of all the stations over five months of this year have been recognized as satisfactory: 36 trillion kilowatt/hours of electricity have been produced which made up 108 per cent of the plan. Its cost is three times lower than the average for the Ukrainian Ministry of Power Engineering. An increase in power production is held back by the moratorium introduced on six blocks, although, as Mikhail Umanets stressed, if they were launched, they would be more reliable than the ones in operation. We, emphasized the president of the concern, see our task in securing reliability and safety of atomic power stations and in convincing people in the need for developing atomic power engineering. We must preserve the powerful electricity complex which has been created by such an effort. But there is a number of problems in the way, in particular, negative attitude towards it after the Chernobyl catastrophe, severance of economic links, design and construction organizations, which specialized in atomic power engineering, dispersing to other branches. The general directors of the atomic stations: Zaporozhskaya—Vladimir Bronnikov, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya—Vladimir Fuks, Chernobylskaya—Nikolay Sorokin; Nikolay Ganza, general director of the scientific production association "Vostochnyy Gorno-Obogatitelnyy Kombinat" [eastern mining concentration combine], Viktor Baryakhtar, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; academician Igor Yukhnovskiy, and other participants of the meeting all emphasized that it is necessary to develop reliable and safe atomic power engineering and it is also necessary to organize precise administration over it at the state level, to carry out a detailed analysis of the state of affairs in this most important field, and to adopt a law on atomic power engineering, its concept and a development program in the conditions of independent Ukraine. The speakers, using objective information as a basis, spoke resolutely against closing down the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station straight away because that can bear negative consequences. They said that bringing the station out of operation should take place in 1993 in accordance with the decision of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The results of the discussion were summed up by the Ukrainian president. He said that he had derived a lot of satisfaction from the businesslike conversation which took place at the state level. The most important task now, stressed Leonid Kravchuk, is to create a precise administration system for atomic power engineering. We must also consider not limiting ourselves to the solution of the problems of the atomic complex within the boundaries of Ukraine only. Agreements between CIS states on the issues of atomic power engineering should be concluded. There is another important point—how to overcome the psychology of fear for the atom which was brought about by Chernobyl? Here, objective, balanced, and convincing information is needed. Atomic power engineering is a state structure, for which the state carries full responsibility and which cannot be decentralized, stressed Leonid Kravchuk. At the beginning of July, the State Duma will discuss a question on atomic power engineering and its conclusions will form the basis for the presidential decree. As for the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station, its closure must be carried out strictly in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Soviet, i.e. in 1993. We have atomic power engineering, said Leonid Kravchuk in conclusion. This should be reckoned with. It should be operated in such a way that it will become reliable and safe and not frighten people.

Crack in Chernobyl Reactor Sarcophagus Reported

LD1006123992 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Vladimir Karasev, a leading Ukrainian specialist in the field of atomic power engineering, stated that a crack has formed in the sarcophagus of the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station and a new sarcophagus needs to be built. Karasev, who is general director of a scientific and technical center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, said that the crack has already reached such a size that radioactive particles can

easily escape from it. Radio Liberty reports that according to Karasev, an international competition is planned for the purposes of finding the best design for the sarcophagus. Its construction will take five years.

Kravchuk Undecided on National Currency

LD1106030292 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The realities of the present day in Ukraine are such that for a proportion of the people the national idea is not the most important. Because of this, in-depth consolidation in society is lacking.

According to a report by the Kharkov Novosti agency, this was stated on Wednesday [10 June] by Ukraine President Leonid Kravchuk in an interview to the newspapers MOLOD UKRAYINY and ZA VILNU UKRAYINU.

In view of this, in Kravchuk's view, the most important thing now is to concentrate on economic issues. According to the president, he has not yet decided on the question of the national currency.

The alternative is as follows: Either to introduce the Ukrainian hryvnya at once or make use of coupons during a transition period, Kravchuk said. When introducing the Ukrainian coupon its rate of exchange was officially set at 10 rubles, but soon the coupons were being exchanged for rubles at the rate of one to one. In Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts the rate of exchange fell to 50-70 kopecks.

Ministers Decide on Social Assistance, Prices

LD1106074492 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 1851 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Excerpts] A meeting of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers took place on 10 June. With a minute's silence participants honored the memory of those who died in the accident at the Sukhodilska Skhidna [Sukhodolskaya Vostochnaya] mine in Luhansk oblast. The Cabinet of Ministers considered the question of monthly monetary payments to the poorest sector of the population for the acquisition of food. A decision was adopted which envisages introducing such payments by the end of 1992, starting from 10 June, that is, from today.

By a different government decision, border coefficients for raising prices on milk, kefir [fermented goat's milk], fat-free cheese, and butter are being abolished from 11 June. A border coefficient is being established for a 2.5 increase in existing prices for vodka and spirits. [passage omitted]

A draft statute on Ukraine's State Committee on Land Resources was discussed and adopted.

Taxation System Discussed With President

AU1006071092 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The presently effective taxation system must be radically changed and/or corrected. It must conform to people's (?needs) and provide incentives for production. This was stated by president Leonid Kravchuk at a meeting with leading economists of Ukraine.

Two concepts of the taxation system were mainly discussed at the meeting: One of them was presented by Heorhiy [as heard] Pyatachenko, minister of finance. It is based upon taxation of profit. Volodymyr Pylypchuk, chairman of the Supreme Council Permanent Commission for Questions of Economic Reform and Management of the National Economy is opposed to such an approach. In his opinion, taxes must be levied upon the price of the commodity, and a differentiated poll-tax must also be introduced. The participants in the meeting advanced other proposals, as well.

In conclusion, Leonid Kravchuk reminded people that all of these proposals must be submitted and formulated in accordance with the presidential order by 15 June, following which they will be forwarded to the Supreme Council for consideration.

Russia To Pay for Use of Oil Pipeline

LD1106095292 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 1229 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Galina Nekrasova]

[Text] Lvov, 8 Jun—In order not to aggravate further the conflict that has developed at the Druzhba oil pipeline, the Government of Russia has decided to pay the oil duty to the Ukrainian directorate by 10 June. The sum has amounted over several months to 100 million rubles or $5.4 million. Employees of the oil pipeline were going to turn off the supply, but have so far not done so.

The conflict did not arise on its own. After the famous August events, the Russian Government used an authoritative decision to transfer to Bryansk the Lvov administrative center of the oil pipeline transport, which is linked by the same system from Siberia to the Carpathian mountains. This was an attempt to take oil exportation under their control. Letters from the Ukrainian parliament requiring reconsideration of the decision remained unheeded.

During the last year alone, almost 15 million tonnes of oil were transported through the pipelines. The hard currency revenue all went to Moscow banks. That is why a new term, "oil duty," appeared in intergovernmental talks. The amount grows based on juridical form accepted in international law, such as compensation for possible damage. Nowhere in the world do pipelines cross such densely populated areas as in the west of Ukraine. Large areas of forest have been cut down in the

Carpathian mountains and large plots of fertile land are occupied under the oil pipelines.

At the moment, negotiations are being held between Moscow and Kiev on raising the price for transport services. The prices for energy carriers, which were raised by the Russian Government, are returning like a boomerang in the form of an increase in the oil duty. The high voltage lines feeding the oil pumping stations use considerably more electricity than residential areas.

Zhirinovskiy's Visit to Crimea Protested

MK0906155192 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 p 3

[NEGA column report: "Crimea"]

[Text] Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of the Soviet Union, flew into Simferopol 6 June. On 7 June there was an unauthorized rally of about 400 people outside the Crimean Supreme Soviet building.

Addressing the rally, Zhirinovskiy said among other things: "Ukraine has not, does not, and will not exist as a state," and he urged Russian patriots in Crimea to rally round him. Zhirinovskiy said about Crimea that "this is Russian land, as indeed is Ukraine."

On 8 June Simferopol City Soviet Executive Committee issued a statement in connection with Zhirinovskiy's visit to Crimea. The statement says: "The city soviet executive committee resolutely protests this action and asks the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to put an immediate end to unlawful actions by emissaries from Russia and other Commonwealth countries. We firmly support peace and accord in Crimea and the solution of all problems by democratic means and we regard V. Zhirinovskiy's action as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of independent Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea."

As a leader of the Republic Movement of Crimea told your NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA correspondent, his movement has nothing to do with V. Zhirinovskiy's visit to Crimea.

Merchant Fleet Director Outlines Complaints

AU0406132192 Kiev DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 21 May 92 p 3

[Article by V. Pylypenko, State Sea Transport Administration president and a people's deputy; first paragraph published in boldface: "Will Ukraine Become a Seafaring State?"]

[Text] I will start, without preamble, from the major issue. Ukraine's marine merchant fleet is under serious threat. Today there is much talk about the Black Sea fleet, which is quite understandable. Certain forces in Russia would like to deprive our young state of the legitimate right to its own warships for the defense of its borders.

An emergency situation also has developed in marine transportation. After the merchant fleet became Ukraine property, those working in this branch began to hope that many complex problems will be resolved easier and more efficiently. Unfortunately, this optimism turned out to be premature as the situation became worse. I want to dot all the "i's." If our crucial problems are not resolved in the near future, an acute question will arise: Will Ukraine become a sea-faring state?

The following circumstance has prompted me to turn to this critical and topical theme. Ukraine marine transport leaders held a conference at the end of April. All aspects of the situation in which our branch found itself were discussed. On behalf of all participants in the conference, I, as president of the State Sea Transport Administration, made an appeal to President Kravchuk, Supreme Council Chairman Plyushch, and Prime Minister Fokin, through a letter. The letter ends with these words: "In view of the need to immediately react to the situation, the difficulty that we may encounter in trying to recover our already lost positions in navigation and the threat that the role of the Ukraine fleet in satisfying the state's economic needs may decrease, we insist on creating, under the supervision of Ukraine's president, Supreme Council, and Cabinet of Ministers a commission authorized to immediately consider the issues relating to the merchant fleet.

Despite the "SOS," which was a cry from the heart, we have not received any answer to this day. There is no time to be lost. Every day lost means great economic and political losses.

Let me explain the situation in more detail.

Ukraine's merchant fleet is a powerful sector of the economy. To give a more graphic impression of it, I will say that it accounts for approximately one-third of the former Union's merchant fleet. The Ukraine fleet includes the Black Sea, Danube, and Azov steamship lines. Our branch employs nearly 250,000 persons and some 1,500 vessels that sail the international seas. The reliable and conscientious performance labor of Ukrainian sailors is known at all parallels and meridians. It would suffice to mention the crews of the most powerful lighters "Julius Fucik" and "Indira Gandhi" and the "Odessa" and "Gruziya" passenger motor ships to give an impression of the high reputation our crews have acquired.

The Ukraine fleet, working amid relentless competition in the international transportation market, is a more than $2 billion business. Considering the current figures, I would say that this compares with the Ukraine state budget. Payments to the state from currency earnings alone will amount to about $100 million.

I believe that it becomes clear just from these figures how efficient our branch is. This is true on one condition—if it receives support or at least if spokes are not put in its wheels. First of all, there is a need for proper legislation. This is a ridiculous situation. Even countries with relatively small marine enterprises create effective laws that protect their national navigation interests.

At the same time, in Ukraine, the specific characteristics of the branch are not taken into account. Tax benefits are given to enterprises that receive foreign investment but ones which are supported locally. Where is the logic? It is also typical that foreign investment goes, on preferential terms, in those directions that provide more currency, such as transportation of cargo and passengers, cargo forwarding, hiring vessels in our ports, or chartering services.

It is not a matter of fearing healthy economic competition, but we are placed in incomparably worse conditions than our foreign competitors. They are given the green light in our market, such as the Americans in Illichevsk and the Greeks in Odessa. They finish off those enterprises weakened by stringent regulations and the crushing taxation system. It is no accident that of every 100 vessels processed in the largest Ukrainian ports, only 20 belong to our ship owners. Everything seems to be done deliberately to pump currency faster out of our young state and to violate the traditional proportions of the transportation business that have taken shape over the years.

Who gains from this? Various dealers, nouveaux riches, bribe-takers, mafiosi, and kings of the shadow economy line their pockets this way. Independent Ukraine loses. How can we put up with this?

Even today our vessels sail in seas and oceans under the flag of the nonexistent Soviet Union and not the national Ukrainian flag. Why? Everything is due to the delays in resolving urgent problems. More than 30 international conventions have not been ratified yet. We have not yet become a member of the International Association of Seafaring States and do not have a corresponding Marine Register inspection. Without it we cannot replace the previous flag. What an absurdity.

The parliament, government, and our administration must tackle these problems. Unfortunately, all of this still remains at the initial stage. The Supreme Council gives more attention to political than economic issues. At the same time, we, the recently created marine transport administration, still have to fend off attacks from all sides and prove our right to existence.

Independent Ukraine does not only need modern and adequate legislation, but a carefully considered and scientifically substantiated national program for development of the merchant fleet. Meanwhile, it continues to age both morally and physically. International clubs [interkluby] are being closed in seaside towns and state agencies of the "Foreign Fleet" ["Inflot"] are being abolished. It is impossible to endure in this situation unless urgent assistance is given. Unfortunately, we do not sense a serious attitude toward our troubles on the part of the upper echelons of power.

The beginning was very promising. In short, this is the case. On 2 January the government adopted a resolution on the creation of the State Administration for Sea Transport. On 18 February the Cabinet of Ministers approved the regulations for the Ukraine Merchant Fleet. The new fleet management had hardly taken its initial steps when attacks on it began and the "Moscow variant" was taken as an example to be followed. The Ukraine Ministry of Transport was created, lumping together seamen, railroad workers, aviators, and so on. A bureaucratic structure emerged that was unable to efficiently and professionally resolve transportation problems. We now have a cumbersome quartet of administrative bodies comprising the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Transport, our branch, and steam navigation. The enterprises are beneath these four stories in the "basement." Aren't there too many structures? It is of interest that Russia's seamen are trying to use the Ukrainian model, while we, out of habit, orient ourselves toward the imperfect Russian one.

It is extremely difficult to resolve a practical problem in such conditions. One has to go from office to office through the corridors of power, coordinate things, and collect signatures, just like in the good old days. I will quote only one example. We decided to create, on our own, a special service for combating the mafia and racketeering in the merchant fleet business. How much time did it take to break through the thick bureaucratic wall? We had to collect the signatures of eight ministers and the first vice premier, and after that some official kept the document on the shelf for several weeks.

It pains me to see what is going on in the merchant fleet. My whole life has been dedicated to it. I have been a seafaring man for for nearly 40 years. Like thousands of my friends and colleagues, I believe that common sense will prevail. The powerful merchant fleet will be one of the guarantors of Ukraine economic independence.

Split in Social Democratic Party Viewed

AU1006080792 Kiev DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 28 May 92 p 2

[Commentary by V. Lukyanenko: "At Last a Faction Has Emerged Within the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party"]

[Text] **Activists in "witch-hunting" and those who search for a Bolshevik underground are requested not to bother. We are talking about the building of the former Communist Party Central Committee that presently houses permanent commissions of Ukraine's Supreme Council.**

A news conference of the social democratic faction of Ukraine's Social Democratic Party was held in this state building. Oleksandr Suhonyako, chairman of the party and people's deputy, and Anatoliy Filatov, chairman of the

party's council, advised that a split had taken place at the congress of Social Democrats.

There is a serious crisis in the leadership, stressed Oleksandr Suhonyako. Similar processes are also taking place in other political organizations, however. The programs and principles that were formulated, under different conditions, at the first congress, were characterized by populism, a declarative nature, and socialist bias. Their renewal was blocked by resistance on the part of the council and board and by personal feuds.

The Crimean, Nikolayev, Zhytomyr, and partly also Kiev and Kirovohrad delegations left the third congress in protest (as we were told, these were 10 out of 60 delegates). They are creating a faction and, according to them, the congress has not been completed and its decisions are not binding. The policy statement of the new faction reads: "Normal activity of the leadership of Ukraine's Social Democratic Party has, for more than six months, been paralyzed by deep-seated differences in the attitude toward the policy of the party, its inner essence, and ways of its formation and development."

It is somewhat difficult to see what these deep-seated differences, except for "personal feuds," amount to, not even from explanations given at the news conference.

The following was said clearly: The draft program, which was submitted by the Kiev delegation and was rejected, is declarative. It lacks orientation toward particular social strata, and it lacks analysis. Moreover, Oleksandr Suhonyako is convinced: Today, it is essential to shift accents in the party policy toward the economy.

It is always interesting to listen to what this group of representatives of Social Democrats has to say. This time, too, they have amused us with their paradoxical thinking. For example, they tend to believe that the main task of a political party is to express, reflect, and defend the interests of certain social strata. Messrs. Suhonyako and Filatov consider skilled workers, farmers, intellectuals, and small entrepreneurs (whose interests are only taking shape) to be a social foundation for their party. At the same time, Social Democrats do not want to lead masses or formulate their interests for them the way the Bolsheviks used to do.

What does it turn out to be? "There is such a party!" [allusion to Lenin's famous declaration] that simply cannot be, judging by the principles expressed by its leaders? However, it functions and claims its right to make political predictions.

The diagnosis made by the "Nova Ukrayina" [New Ukraine] movement: "This is something nobody is familiar with; this is opposition to their own people in the government. It is politically harmful to join this association."

The diagnosis for the parliament: It has outlived itself, and bustles about in dismay and fruitlessness. Those of the former republics that will be among the first to conduct new elections will make a breakthrough in the economy. Therefore, our Supreme Council must give up its powers ahead of time.

Of course, a question arose more than once at the news conference: Perhaps all the crises are due to the fact that the main stimulant of the Democrats—the Communist Party—is gone and that independence has been achieved in struggle, and the Democrats simply do not know what to do first.

The leaders of the faction have honestly admitted that this is not the case....

Ukrainian Cossacks Create Society in Luhansk

AU1006105492 Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 4 Jun 92 p 1

[Commentary by Serhiy Shtanko: "There Are Cossacks in Donbass"]

[Text] It is not just Don Cossacks who have recently been making themselves increasingly conspicuous, but Ukrainian ones, too. An oblast society of Ukrainian Cossacks was created in Luhansk a few days ago. This decision was adopted by the Cossack council of the Luhansk Slobidka regiment. Similar societies already exist in Lvov, Kiev, Kharkiv, and Donetsk.

As stated, the military terminology used by the Cossacks does not indicate their belligerence. The goal is to revive the old traditions and to develop a free chivalrous spirit.

It is also hoped that friendly relations of partnership will be established with Don Cossacks, because the oblast society of Ukrainian Cossacks was not created as an alternative to the Russian one. In the opinion of its founders, representatives of any nation can be Ukrainian patriots.

Congress of Romanians Adopts Resolution

AU1006124992 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1029 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/6/1992—The recent congress of the Romanians in Cernauti [Chernovtsy] region adopted a resolution which mentions that "over half a million Romanians, compactly grouped in Cernauti, Odessa, Trans-Carpathians and other regions," live in Ukraine today, being the third population in point of number. Likewise, in Cernauti region, where there are 200,000 Romanians (20 per cent of the region's population) this ethnic minority comes second after the Ukrainians, MOLDOVA-PRES reports.

Despite the attempts of the Soviet imperial system to destroy the Romanian spirituality and culture in the aforementioned territories, the resolution stresses, the Romanians of Ukraine preserved their language, traditions and customs. The denationalization and forced assimilation process was extremely intense in the last fifty years when, to decrease the number of Romanian

population in its native territory, "over 150,000 people of other nationalities, from all over the former empire, were brought and settled in Cernauti region. Most of them are Ukrainians who came from Khmelnytskyy (9,679 people), Ivano-Frankivsk (9,425), Cherkasy (2,736), Zhytomyr (2,566)."

On the other hand, following deportation and Stalinist reprisals, the autochthonous Romanian population lost almost 70,000 people, while the process of forced emigration over 1943-1945 actually left it without the elite of its intelligentsia. In the following years, young Romanians of Ukraine moved to Moldova no longer having the possibility to continue their studies in their mother tongue and use their knowledge in their native settlements.

"These processes and many others, seen as a whole," the resolution reads, "had as consequence the gradual diminution of the number of the Romanians in the region" and "in the context of the present sociopolitical and economic disbalance there is the threat of a brutal violation of the legitimate rights of the Romanians not only as a nation but also as citizens, which may lead to their gradual elimination from state structures. Under these circumstances, the Romanians are forced to rally in defence of their vital rights, to form a sociopolitical structure and a mechanism of national self-defence," the resolution also reads.

No Coexistence Problems With Romanians Noted

AU1106075392 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0557 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 11/6/1992—The relations between Romanians and Ukrainians are based on mutual understanding; there are no problems of coexistence; there are many cases of mixed marriages. I am a categoric adversary of any national discrimination, Ivan Gnatyshin, Ukrainian prefect of Cernauti [Chernovtsy] region (a Romanian province in Northern Bukovina which was occupied in 1940 by the USSR at the same time with Bessarabia), stated in an interview with "TINERETUL LIBER" daily. Mr. Gnatyshin informs that the pretors in Herta, Hliboca and Sulita Noua districts are Romanians.

Referring to the reproaches concerning the Ukrainisation of the Romanian schools in Cernauti town and region, of the churches even in the villages where the majority population is Romanian, prefect Gnatyshin answers: "There are problems as concerns the lack of teaching staff. The pedagogical training of the Romanian specialists here has great difficulties."

Here is the explanation he offers in connection with the real fact that the Ukrainians in Romania have their representatives in the Bucharest Parliament while the Romanians in Cernauti region—although more numerous than other nationalities—have no deputy in Kiev: "This fact is caused by certain faults of the electoral law for the election of deputies in the Kiev Rada. We hope the new electoral law will take into consideration the national criteria for the election of territorial deputies."

As far as the conflict in the districts on the left bank of the Dniester is concerned, the Ukrainian prefect states: "Transdniestria is a Moldovan territory and the settlement of that issue concerns only the Republic of Moldova."

The congress of the Romanians in Cernauti region—held the previous days—addressed the Ukraine's leadership an appeal requiring the adoption of measures to observe the Romanians' rights to communicate freely with Romania, to eliminate the discriminatory dispositions affecting the Romanian population's rights—such as the system of special passports and visas, very high taxes and the requirement to pay their travel tickets in hard currency. In the name of human rights and freedoms the appeal requires that a border- crossing free zone be made between Ukraine and Romania for the Romanians in Cernauti region using only their identity cards.

Byelarus

Treaty Signing With Russia Expected 26 Jun

LD1006115592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Byelarus intends to conclude a wide-ranging comprehensive treaty with Russia on 26 June. This was reported in an interview with the Belta agency by Vyacheslav Kebich, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers. He stated that Byelarus sees great opportunities for dynamic development in business and mutually advantageous relations with Russia. According to Kebich, many Byelarusian and Russian enterprises have established good links based on mutual interests and respect.

Forces To Admit All Military Schools Graduates

LD1106090592 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1802 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Military News" section]

[Text] Minsk—According to some Byelarus Defence Ministry officials, in 1992 the republic's Armed Forces will admit all Byelarusians, graduates from military schools and academies.

However, said the chief of the republic's Defence Ministry staff administration, Colonel Ivan Zubko, there are hardly to be enough vacancies for platoon and crew commanders. We have only got about 3,000 such positions but we shall try to provide every lieutenant with a respective position. Notably, we will appoint lieutenants tank commanders.

In 1992, CIS military schools are to graduate 4,523 lieutenants who come from Byelarus, PF [POSTFACTUM] was told at the Defence Ministry. The military academies are to graduate 100 men. In the meantime, PF learned from confident sources, the prospects for 1993 graduates, although they will be fewer, about 3,000 are rather obscure at the moment as the number of the military units in the Byelarusian Army is expected to be reduced by 62 in 1992 alone.

'Consultative' Character of Referendum Supported

OW1006153992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1328 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Sources close to the Byelarus Parliament told "IF" [INTERFAX] that several influencing groups of deputies intend to agree to a referendum on confidence in Parliament and government of the republic but its results must have only "consultative non-obligatory character".

Several supervisors in Minsk think that the deputies want to insure themselves in case the Byelarus people expresses non-confidence in the republican authorities and to have a possibility of retaining their powers.

In an interview with "IF" one of the leaders of the Byelarus Popular Front Yuriy Khodyko declared that "there is no talking on the change of the referendum's goals". He stated that it is unlawfully as it contradicts the essence of the question to be put into the election bulletins and which has already found more than 400 thousand supporters. "Any attempt to sidestep will cause further discreditation of the parliament which consists of nomenclature in its majority", Khodyko noted.

It is in the competence of the Byelarus Supreme Soviet to decide whether to hold a referendum or not. The parliamentary presidium included this issue into the agenda of the next session of the supreme legislative body of the republic but its date is not fixed yet.

Referendum To Call Supreme Soviet Session Urged

LD0906221192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1422 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By BELTA-TASS correspondent Vladimir Glod]

[Text] Minsk, June 8 TASS—"If a decision on convening a session of the Byelarusian Supreme Soviet is not taken before June 12, the initiative group on holding a referendum and the opposition to the Popular Front in the parliament will have every reason to take legal and political measures to protect rights of thousands of people who spoke for holding a referendum." This warning is contained in a statement signed by leader of the Byelarusian Popular Front and the parliamentary opposition, Zenon Poznyak, and published in the "NARODNAYA GAZETA" newspaper.

After the law on a referendum came into force, over 350,000 Byelarusian citizens' signatures, which are necessary for conducting a referendum, were collected. A bulletin for voting is expected to include a question about the early dissolution of the Byelarusian Supreme Soviet and new elections to parliament to be carried out in autumn of this year. In accordance with the legislation the Central Commission on holding a referendum handed over its inference to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which in its session in late May decided to include an issue on holding a referendum in a draft agenda of the forthcoming session of the Supreme Soviet.

As the Central Commission submitted all appropriate documents to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet on May 12, the latter is expected within a month to take a decision on the time of convening the next session. However, so far it has only been announced that the parliament will adjourn for summer recess from June 15. Therefore, the opposition believes that the "ruling nomenclature in the Supreme Soviet wishes simply to 'run away' from a referendum in a bid to torpedo it," the statement says. This circumstance necessitated the emergence of the document.

Parliament Leader Shushkevich Criticized

OW1006181792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1637 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin and edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin" No. 91—transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Speaking at a Byelarus Popular Front's conference of the Moscow region of Minsk on Tuesday [9 June], Zenon Poznyak, a leader of the Byelarus popular Front, sharply criticized the Chairman of the parliament Stanislav Shushkevich.

IF [INTERFAX] note: The chairman of the Byelarus Popular Front [BPF] Zenon Poznyak, who heads the parliamentary opposition, is considered to be the main candidate for the post of the state's leader in case the Byelarus population expresses its non-confidence in the parliament and government at the republican referendum which is sponsored by the BPF.

According to Poznyak, Stanislav Shushkevich "has brought much harm to the Popular front as he pursues the policy of collaboration with the nomenclature, with our government by his unthoughtful criminal actions aimed at the destruction of economy and spiritual life of the republic and leading to a social burst". The BPF's leader declared: "Stanislav Shushkevich is to be blamed for the transformation of the Byelarus people into a miserable nation in just a half of a year as he did not manage to escape from this collaboration and to occupy a principal state position". Poznyak said that a group of the BPF's deputies made attempts to speak with Shushkevich but in vain as they did not find a common language". [quotation marks as received] Several times the BPF expressed its support to Shushkevich otherwise the situation "could be worse".

IF note: According to the BPF's experts, Shushkevich will not manage to retain any key position in the structures of power in case the BPF headed by Poznyak will take the power. depluty chairman of the BPF, head of the "shadowy" cabinet Vladimir Zablotskiy told "IF".

The adviser of the parliamentary head Ivan Stepura told "IF" that in case the present Supreme Soviet resigns Stanislav Shushkevich will not leave policy as the people will "demand him back". [sentence as received]

Close to the Chairman of the Byelarus Supreme Soviet sources told "IF" that during a conversation with his friends Shushkevich said that he does not exclude a possibility "of working in opposition". Presumably he spoke on his intention to join the opposition of the new legislative power in case of the Supreme Soviet's resignation.

Protocol Signed on Relations With Cape Verde

LD1106094192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1350 GMT 4 Jun 92

[By BELTA correspondent Tatyana Khryapina for TASS]

[Excerpts] Minsk, 4 Jun—Vladimir Astapenko, deputy foreign minister of the Republic of Byelarus, and Luis Fonseca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotenitary of the Republic of Cape Verde to Russia, signed a protocol here today establishing diplomatic relations between the two states. [passage omitted]

The Byelarusian deputy foreign minister also noted that the process of diplomatic recognition of the republic is continuing. To date 49 countries have formally established diplomatic relations with Byelarus. There are already 10 embassies operating in Minsk.

Moldova

Snegur Signs Border Guard Troops Decree

AU1006192992 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Septimiu Roman report from Chisinau]

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the parliament of the Republic of Moldova resumed its proceedings this afternoon. [passage omitted]

The situation has become extremely complicated on the borders of the Republic of Moldova. Chisinau assesses. The unit border guards there—under the command of the CIS Supreme Command of Border Guard Troops—which have the mission of guarding the state borders of the Republic of Moldova, are not fulfilling their assigned mission. Because of this, the number of cases of smuggling, criminal infiltration over the border, and robbery of natural, cultural, and other valuables belonging to Moldova is on the rise, a communique issued today states.

Assessing this situation as critical and realizing the republic's state borders have to be guarded, the president of the Republic of Moldova signed today the Decree Concerning Urgent Measures To Ensure the Guarding of the State Borders of the Republic of Moldova. According to that decree, which became effective immediately upon signature, the Ministry of National Security of the Republic of Moldova will take over command of the border guard troops of the former USSR now stationed on the territory of that republic, proceeding to set up the border guard troops of the Republic of Moldova. Officers and non-commissioned officers of those troops who do not wish to continue service in the border guard troops of the Republic of Moldova will be suspended from office and dispatched to the Committee of CIS state border guard troops.

The Ministry of National Security will also ensure taking over, as the property of the Republic of Moldova, of all buildings, facilities, weapons, military and communications equipment, and other goods that have been used until now by the border guard troops of the former USSR stationed on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. It will also ensure that border conditions are observed in the border zone and at the border crossing points, and—in cooperation with other competent bodies—it will firmly put a stop to any border crossing attempts made by terrorists, any attempts to smuggle in weapons, explosives, and other means used in subversive activity, as well as the introduction of all other smuggled merchandise. [passage omitted]

Snegur Calls For 'Genuine' Sovereignty

OW1006184292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1637 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin and edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin" No. 91—transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The president of Moldova, Mircea Snegur, has called for genuine sovereignty and independence which would enable the people to be the sole legal master in what he described as "our common home—Moldova". Speaking at a meeting of the constitutional committee, he said a mere declaration of independence was not good enough—it must be won day by day and step by step. The president said Moldova was in need of a constitution legitimising a machinery for the construction and operation of a law-governed democratic state. He described the constitutions of the ex-Soviet republic as formal and as a smokescreen for propaganda.

Mr Snegur spoke of decades of a camouflaged game at statehood and verbal declarations of the republics' equality and sovereignty while they were nothing but mere provinces of the empire. By declaring its sovereignty and independence, he said, Moldova is determined to become a state in the full sense of the word rather than continue what it used to be for so many years.

On the principles of the new constitution, the Moldovan leader said it enshrined the nation as the mouthpiece of sovereignty and the sole source of power to be administered through the government in shape and scope laid down in the basic legislation. No single group, party or political movement or individual is allowed to usurp power and any attempt to do so is a serious crime.

Mr Snegur also said the parliament's strength would be reduced to 100 members to create a legislature of professionals who would be banned from engaging in any activity outside their mandate. Amendments will also be made in government management, and the judiciary which is designed to combat any abuse of office.

Snegur Interviewed on Dniester, CIS, Romania

TA0906201992 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Interview with Moldovan President Mircea Ion Snegur by unidentified Turkish Radio and Television correspondent; place and date not given—recorded; Snegur's remarks in Moldovan with superimposed Turkish translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] Moldova has the problem of the Dniester region; Azerbaijan, the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh; and Georgia, the problem of Ossetia. We see that the Russians are involved in all those problems directly. Are the other situations similar to that in Moldova?

[Snegur] Certain conservative circles in Russia are trying to revive the former Soviet Union. With that in mind, they create problems in the independent republics. They claim they are defending Russia's rights in those regions. Some 40 percent of the population in the Dniester region is Moldovan, 28 percent is Ukrainian, 24 percent is Russian. It is Moldovan land. The Russian Security Council started an aid campaign for the Dniester region and set up special units to direct the aid. Similar policies are being pursued in Nagorno-Karabakh, in Ossetia, and in Crimea.

[Correspondent] How do you view the future of the Commonwealth of Independent Republics?

[Snegur] It is difficult to be optimistic about the future of the CIS. Nobody needs it but Russia. It exists only on paper now, anyway. If intervention in the CIS countries continues, it cannot be long-lasting. I am pessimistic about the future of the CIS.

[Correspondent] Romania and Moldova speak the same language and share the same culture. Romania supports you on the Dniester region issue. Do you foresee a union of forces in the future?

[Snegur] Certain circles are trying to change the issue of the Dniester region into an international issue. We want to resolve the problem within our borders. Romania has the same culture, history, and past. Our peoples are the same. Two nations have the right to act together on common problems. They do not have to unite for that.

Russian, Romanian Aides on Dniester Situation

MK0906161192 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 p 3

[Aleksandr Tago report under "Moldova" rubric: "Federation or Ulster? According to Russian Diplomat, Dniester Region Faces Threat of Guerrilla War"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The situation along the Dniester remains explosive. During the past weekend several people died and others were injured, civilians among them. Military observers, members of the mixed commission of representatives of the four states' foreign ministries, and the bilateral conciliation commission

which has now resumed work are containing the bloodshed, but are not able to stop it. Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Vasin said in conversation with your NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA correspondent that the situation has become extremely complex and threatens to get out of control. He compared the Dniester region situation with Ulster. "There is a danger of underground guerrilla warfare," Vasin said, "and if that happens a conflagration could flare up on Moldova's fertile soil which will last a long time and which no diplomats can solve." "The problem is aggravated by the fact that among the opposing sides there are quite a few people who stand to gain from a continuation of the war," Vasin's Romanian counterpart Marcel added. "If that happens our mission is pointless. We are strictly fulfilling the four foreign ministers' agreement, but we do not have the ability to disarm people and indeed that is not our job. We cannot put an end to the bloodshed, that must be done by the politicians, in this case the parliament in Chisinau."

Police Question Value of Military Observers

LD0906150592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1150 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By MOLDOVA-PRES for ITAR-TASS]

[Text] Chisinau, June 9 TASS—What is the point of maintaining military observers from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine and Russia in the Dniester conflict zone, if they do nothing more than register the goings-on, Moldovan policeman from the city of Bendery asked on a programme broadcast by the Moldovan National Radio.

According to the policeman, the Dniester guards have again posted sentries on roads. They are becoming increasingly rude in their attempts at proving their superiority of the police. They keep calling local inhabitants to demand an end to the joint presence of Moldovan police and Dniester militia in the city.

The policemen urged the Moldovan leadership to take "tougher measures to keep the situation under control."

Cease-Fire Broken in Bendery After 1-Month Calm

LD1106110492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0943 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Chisinau, June 11 TASS—Ceasefire was violated in Bendery on Thursday [11 June] thus ending a one-month armistice observed in the city due to local deputies and observers from Moldova, Russia, Romania and Ukraine. Two Dniester guardsmen were killed and three wounded, including the commander of a unit, according to the Dniester Press Centre.

Clashes resumed after Dniester guardsmen detained several Moldovan policemen in the city.

Moldovan Interior Minister Konstantin Antoc accused the opposing side of provocation. He said several Moldovan policemen had been detained, beaten up and provoked to clash. However, the policemen did not respond. None of them was wounded.

The Dniester press centre confirmed the report saying the policemen were defiantly behaving themselves. They were then set free, however the incident triggered shootings which resulted in new casualties.

Parliament Moves To Settle Dniester Conflict

LD1106120292 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1052 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Fedor Angeli]

[Text] Chisinau, 11 Jun—The mixed commission comprising people's deputies of the Moldovan Republic and representatives of armed formations involved in the conflict in the Dniester region has until 16 June to work out a mechanism for separating the warring sides and carrying out the monitoring of the cease-fire agreement. This decision was adopted by deputies of the Moldovan parliament this morning.

The commission will table parliament proposals for creating conditions for the functioning of the lawful power bodies in the republic's eastern regions and the disarmament of militarized formations from both sides. It provides for working out draft normative acts defining the special legal status of Moldova's eastern regions where the conflict is continuing, in accordance with the demands of international practice in this sphere, with the object of protecting Moldova's territorial integrity.

The deputies demanded of the command of the Russian 14th Army the unconditional withdrawal of the personnel and combat equipment to places of permanent deployment and an end to all military exercises.

Kozyrev Statement on Dniester Crisis Viewed

LD1106123892 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Moldova has resigned. Officially, Moldova's parliament rejected the resignation. However, President Mircea Snegur announced in parliament that he is going to start forming a new government.

Commenting for Radio Russia, Ion Sofronii, press secretary of the prime minister of the Republic of Moldova, said: I expect the new government to include several of the existing ministers. The success of the future government will wholly depend on the work of the parliament, which must ensure that there is a legislative base for implementation of economic reforms. The success of the future government will also depend on the resolution of the conflict in the left bank areas of Moldova. Recently the leaders of the Dniester region told Konstantin Oborok, Moldovan first deputy prime minister, that they

no longer wish to work with the conciliation commission, since they are already a separate state. This coincided, Ion Sofronii observed, with a statement by Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev that he does not understand why Moldova is claiming territorial integrity of the republic, and so Moldova's internal affairs also depend on powerful external factors, he emphasized. [sentence as heard].

We got in touch with Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, director of the press and information department of the Russian Foreign Ministry, and asked him to comment on what Ion Sofronii said. First of all, said Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, I would like to state quite categorically that the words ascribed to Russia's foreign minister were not pronounced by him, and could not be. First and foremost, because the whole policy of Russia and the Russian Foreign Ministry concerning settlement of the crisis over the Dniester region goes to show that we have proceeded from the well known principles of the CSCE, and also from the principles of the CIS, which amount to this, that all countries that are in the CSCE or the CIS are obliged to observe the territorial integrity of their neighbors. The matter concerns an misconstrued interview that Russia's Foreign Minister Kozyrev gave to the French LE MONDE publication. What the minister stated was as follows: I do not understand why Moldova should be a unitary state at any price, when it includes areas such as the Dniester region and Gagauzia, with a completely different history and with a different demographic composition. The minister expressed a desire for the Dniester region to be granted a separate political and legal status as part of Moldova, because the issue cannot be resolved by force. What is changed by force, the minister emphasized, is changed again by force, and hence such territorial changes, established using force, should not be recognized.

Official on Problems of Ethnic Russians

LD0906151592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By MOLDOVAPRES-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Chisinau, June 9 TASS—"The problem of Russians in Moldova is not linked with lack of opportunities to realise their rights, but with the psychological crisis they are now experiencing due to the collapse of the USSR," Director-General of the Moldovan State Department for Problems of Nationalities Viktor Grebenshchikov believes (Grebenshchikov was born in Russia and is a Russian by nationality). In his opinion, "adventuristic actions by Russian politicians and the military only increase their uncertainty in the future".

There are 12 republican national-cultural organisations in Moldova today. Five others are undergoing registration. However, Grebenshchikov believes that only Russians now enjoy in Moldova practically everything that meets international standards in this domain, as compared to other national minorities inhabiting the republic.

According to Grebenshchikov, the bill on national minorities in Moldova, included in the agenda of the parliament session opening here today, will contribute to the further stabilisation of the situation in the republic.

Introduction of 200-Ruble Coupons Announced

LD0906123192 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Jun 92

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] Moldova has announced that, due to cash shortages, it will introduce multiple-use 200-ruble coupons from 10 July. Which, of course, can be seen as nothing but a step toward the introduction of its own currency.

Kyrgyzstan

Military Service, Accord With Russia Discussed

LD1106075592 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1810 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Interview with Major General Kzhanybek Asanbekovich Umetaliyev, chairman of the State Committee for Defense Affairs of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, by Bishkek correspondent Aleksandr Mirtov; from the "Novaya Volna" program—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Umetaliyev] In connection with the fact that all the CIS states have already announced the formation of their military departments and have taken all the troops on their territories under their jurisdiction, the troops on our state territory were left belonging to no one; that is, there was essentially no one to finance them or to provide them with everything necessary for life.

We are perfectly well aware that the armed formations on the territory of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan cannot be kept in their former structure. We are preparing a certain reorganization.

At the news conference held by Feliks Sharshenbayevich Kulov, vice president of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, it was stated clearly: For the time being we will not force anyone to take an oath of allegiance to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. Such an oath of allegiance does not even exist. That is the first point.

Second, we believe that each citizen of our state, and of any other sovereign state, has the right to choose where he will fulfill his military duty. We do not plan to stand in anyone's way. We are examining the issue of reducing the numerical strength of regular military units stationed on the territory of Kyrgyzstan.

Third, we are now studying the experience of Switzerland, for instance, in setting up reservist units. These are people working in production, but they do their service periodically for a certain time. They have been provided with the necessary uniform, armaments, and materiel, etc. They are ready to learn as quickly as possible the skills to fulfill the duties for which they have been designed. This is approximately what (?the essence will be), even though it will be (?complex): It will be the same armed formations which exist today; that is, the same military units without which we cannot do.

At the same time, we will gradually transfer the greater part to self-recouping. Moreover, it is no longer a secret that an agreement is being prepared between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on a very wide range of issues, including military cooperation. I think the conditions for fulfilling service will be reflected in these documents, both for our lads in Russia and Russia's lads in our state.

Republic's Situation Nearing 'Danger Point'

PM1006161592 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 92 p 2

[Yuriy Razgulyayev report under the "Forecast" rubric: "Along the Knife Edge... of Accord"]

[Text] Bishkek—A few days ago Kyrgyz President A. Akayev addressed the people on republic television. The speech was bitter and harsh. Without softening or embellishing anything, the president told of the extremely grave situation prevailing in the republic.

Our newspaper has already reported the terrible natural disasters which befell Kyrgyzstan in May. Frosts, torrential rains, hail, mudslides, and, finally, an earthquake. Much of Dzhalal-Abad Oblast and many rayons of Osh Oblast became a grief-stricken disaster zone. Over 65,000 people were left without shelter, dozens of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and stores were damaged, and power- and water-supply systems were disrupted.

Back at the end of April rural working people were pleased that they had been able to carry out the spring sowing quite well in extremely difficult economic conditions. Now many of the crops have been destroyed by hail and frost or washed away by mudslides and floods. In Osh Oblast, for example, the cotton has perished irretrievably. It is now too late to resow it: The bolls will not ripen anyway.

The president put the overall damage inflicted by the elements at more than R3 billion. For a small republic this constitutes a substantial proportion of its annual budget.

At a press conference held immediately after the natural disasters Republic Prime Minister T. Chyngyshev was asked:

"If such a disaster had happened when the Union still existed, could we have counted on more substantial help?"

"Of course," came the reply, "the resources of a huge country would have had no particular difficulty in making good all our losses..."

I do not want to link the ordeals which have befallen Kyrgyzstan, and not only Kyrgyzstan, to the collapse of the Union. The elements are still outside the control of politics. But if you are talking about the economy alone, then here the example of Kyrgyzstan provides convincing proof that hasty sovereignization and the indiscriminate breaking of all links have so far brought nobody either happiness or prosperity.

I will quote just two facts. For several months now Kyrgyzstan's inhabitants have had a monthly sugar ration of 300 grams per person. It can only be obtained with coupons, on the basis of special lists, and upon presentation of a passport. But even these strict conditions do not guarantee a person his "sugar quota." The

situation is no better with gasoline. The price per liter of gasoline has already topped the R10 mark, but nevertheless the pumps are empty. Suppliers from neighboring republic-states have completely halted deliveries. Such as they were... So Kyrgyzstan has to spend almost its entire budget just to maintain even the minimum consumption of energy sources at current prices.

The republic's own politicians are also punching holes in its economy. Last year, with great gusto and the full support of the president, they embarked upon land reform and the accelerated creation of peasant farms. There is real progress. According to various figures, there are now between 10,000 and 15,000 private farmers in the republic. They have hundreds of thousands of sheep, and tens of thousands of cattle and horses. But somehow store shelves and market stalls are no better stocked, and prices follow ever more closely on the heels of those in Russia.

For a long time experts have warned that the privatization of property and the distribution of land in conditions where living standards in national communities differ sharply and circumstances are not ripe for market relations could lead to serious friction and even conflict. A. Akayev took due account of this and did much to overcome inconsistencies and to combine the interests of different social and ethnic groups. A National Enterprise Foundation has been set up, and a national land fund is being vigorously formed. Rural committees to support the land reform have begun to operate. Nevertheless, it has been impossible to negotiate all the reefs.

Clumsy actions by certain local administration heads, excessive demands for land by some nationalist organizations, and the adoption of a resolution on the accelerated introduction of a state language—all of this has caused grave concern to the Russian-speaking population. Then the newspapers published an appeal by the "Asaba" party. It asserts once again, despite the law adopted by parliament, that land in the republic is the property of the Kyrgyz people alone, and considers that the law on language is not being implemented. But, most importantly, it warns that failure to meet all the party's demands will lead to a "destabilization of the situation fraught with unpredictable consequences and loss of life."

You might not pay special attention to this: Are there not enough extremist parties right now, and are there not enough provocative appeals being issued? But in my view, the situation in Kyrgyzstan is clearly nearing the danger point. On the one hand, the deteriorating political situation is superimposed on a dire economic crisis greatly intensified by natural disasters. On the other, extremists from "Asaba" are currently opposed only by the equally intransigent "Slav Foundation." Neither the center nor the moderate interethnic parties or movements can be seen on the political horizon.

Unfortunately, a time has now come when it could not be easier to make pessimistic forecasts. It is practically impossible for a journalist to go wrong here. Nevertheless, I would like to express the hope that the republic Supreme Soviet session due to be convened in June will be able to find the right solutions, will rise above clan and regional interests, and will progress along the knife edge of national accord. After all, civil peace and combined efforts by all peoples constitute the most important, absolutely essential condition for successful emergence from the highly complex situation in which Kyrgyzstan finds itself today.

Government Reviews New Economic Program

LD0906205792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1950 GMT 9 Jun 92

[By KYRGYZTAG correspondent Albert Bogdanov for TASS]

[Text] Bishkek, June 9 TASS—The Republic of Kyrgyzstan could not use all of its opportunities for stabilisation and its economy keeps deteriorating. This unconsoling conclusion was made at a meeting of the Kyrgyz Government during the discusion of the new economic programme.

Speakers noted that the decontrol of prices failed to increase the volume of production and the steep rise in prices for oil products triggered a two-fold increase in prices. The measures to create a social safety net for the population, adopted by the government, resulted in the swelling budget deficit. All that was earned this year will go only to cover the government's expenditures.

This is why the government decided to revise regulations for the import and export of commodities, clear the unnecessary barriers on this path, begin forming an export-import balance, stimulate the development of private farming and maintain stable tax rates over two years. The new programme also envisages the support of the socially less protected sections of the population.

These and other measures are meant to haul Kyrgyzstan's economy out of crisis.

Tajikistan

Opposition Group Demands Stabilization

LD1006195892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1932 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, June 10 TASS—Numerous pickets representing activists of the United Block of Democratic Forces of Tajikistan (the political opposition uniting the Islamic Revival Party, the Democratic Party and the "Rastokhez" People's Movement has given itself this name) once again appeared on the Shahidon Square in front of the presidential palace.

Participants of the unsanctioned meeting demand from the president of the republic, Rakhman Nabiyev, an end to the fratricidal war, using all powers granted to him by the

Constitution and the people of Tajikistan, to stabilize the socio-political situation in Kulab and Leninabad provinces, and immediatly disband illegal armed formations, which are waging an undeclared war against supporters of the political opposition. The number of victims, according to protesters, exceeds one hundred men. In picketers opinion, behind the back of the democratic community President Rakhman Nabiyev is "flirting with leaders of bandit groups, which dream of reviving communist dictatorship in Tajikistan and reduce to nothing the May achievements of the young Tajik democracy." Protesters also accused the president of violations of the agreement between the republic's leadership and representatives of the opposition, mentioning in particular that their demand regarding the resignation from the republic's procurator-general, Nurullo Huvaydullayev, and the immediate formation of the Milli Majlis (National Assembly) so far has not been fulfilled. No measures are being taken for disarming the presidential guards of the weapons which were distributed among them during the April-May confrontation of the hostile forces.

All demands have been submitted in the form of an ultimatum, for fulfillment of which participants have given to their president a time limit of twenty-four hours. "Otherwise we reserve the right to use all means at our disposal to defend the unity and the integrity of the republic, and our democratic achievements in order to prevent the restoration of the totalitarian communist regime. We also reserve the right to call on our people's General Bahromts Rahmanov, the current minister of war to assume the responsibility of taking over the command of the national army, which was formed during the April-May protest meeting on the Shahidon Square from among volunteer supporters of the democratic opposition," the ultimatum underscored.

Nabiyev's Meetings in Leninabad Protested

OW1006164592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1328 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Opposition leaders in Tajikistan have protested over the behavior of president Rakhmon Nabiyev following a string of meetings he held during a recent tour of Leninabad district with former vice-president and former speaker of the parliament Narzullo Doustov and Safarali Kenjayev, as well as with the incumbent general prosecutor, Narzullo Khuvaidullayev.

In their statement, the leaders of the Democratic and Islamic Renaissance Parties, and Rastokhez and Lali Badakhshon movements warned Mr Nabiyev as the head of the national reconciliation government against any talks with "political adventurists" who led the nation and the country to the verge of split. The opposition maintains it has evidence that the three officials agreed to the distribution of weapons among their supporters leading to the violence in the capital Dushanbe.

In a recent political confrontation, the opposition demanded the resignation of Doustov, Kenjayev and Khuvaidullayev forcing president Nabiyev to agree a national reconciliation government in which key posts are held by opposition members.

Nabiyev Assails Opposition Accusations

LD1006231292 Dushanbe Radio Dushanbe Network in Tajik 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] ... published by the democratic forces of Tajikistan, which among other things, says that according to their information, the president has met in secret with former Vice President Dustov, former Chairman of the Tajikistan Supreme Soviet Kenjayev, and [former Procurator General] Huvaydullayev.

Therefore, the Press Office of the president has issued the following statement on behalf of Nabiyev:

Following lengthy negotiations, we finally agreed to form a government of national reconciliation. The government, as its name implies, ought to reconcile peoples and regions. The Tajik television too is a member of the government. I would like to stress that today one has to think about every word before uttering it. Especially if we are to say something via the radio and television or newspaper and magazine, it is necessary to act in accordance with a saying which goes [words indistinct].

I refer to a statement by the Islamic Movement Party, the Democratic Party, the Rastakhez and Lal-i Badakhshan organizations. I am surprised that they have resorted to sheer accusations. At the same time they themselves made a statement saying that they would no longer stay in opposition to the government, and on the contrary would help the government. The truth of the matter is that if this is their help, then we do not need it.

On the content of the statement, I can only say that it is all lies. I have not met any of the disgraced persons and it is natural that no consultation has taken place between us. About the report on Russian Television alleging that the visit by the president to Leninabad and Kulyab Oblasts was without (?success), I should say that in politics such a simplification is a mistake. A complicated situation cannot return to normality with only one visit. I met many people in Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, and Leninabad Oblasts. One thing is clear: The (?unstable) situation in the republic has caused serious worries among the people. It is also clear that in all towns and rayons they are seeking the road to conciliation in their own ways.

I, as president, see it as my duty to study the ways and proposals put forward by the regions and to propose the [word indistinct] suitable for all the republic.

[signed] The Press Office of the president.

Dear listeners, at the conclusion of this statement, we would like to mention one point: Today the president was due to address the people over radio and television and to express his views on the statement by the democratic forces of Tajikistan. However, for reasons unknown to us this address did not materialize.

Turkmenistan

Chairman Says Republic To Build Armed Forces

OW1006145092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1415 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Chairman of the Tajik government's defence committee Major-General Bakhrom Hakhmonov believes that the variant accepted by Turkmenistan (double command of the troops located in its territory) does not suit Tajikistan. Commenting on the recent agreement between Russia and Turkmenistan, he said that Tajikistan will build armed forces of its own, the way Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan will.

Asked by IF [INTERFAX] about the future army's personnel and maintenance, Rakhmonov said that Tajikistan will gradually transfer the units located in its territory under its own jurisdiction and replace servicemen coming from other states of the CIS by local residents. He noted, however, that this process will take a lot of time and that it was early yet to talk about it now.

Niyazov, Grachev Welcome Military Accord

PM1106095792 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 1

[Colonel O. Falichev report under the "Military Observer's Notes" rubric: "Russia May Become Guarantor of Security in Central Asia"]

[Text] Yesterday KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported on the signing in Ashgabat of the protocol of a working meeting between the government of Turkmenistan and a military delegation from the Russian Federation headed by Defense Minister Army General P. Grachev. What is behind this event?

First of all it must be stressed that the protocol is not an agreement at the level of heads of state, but a statement of intent. It was signed by military leaders—Army General P. Grachev and Lieutenant General D. Kopekov, Turkmen minister for defense matters. So this document has yet to be examined by the presidents of the two republics.

But it is already clear that the time of uncertainty and trouble for the Russian officers performing their service on the territory of Turkmenistan has ended. Until now they were in a kind of limbo, not knowing what would happen to them in the future, who would pay their pension following their transfer to the reserve, and who would provide them with housing.

This tension has eased to a great extent. The protocol stipulates that the national armed forces that will be created by Turkmenistan will come under the joint command of Turkmenistan and the Russian Federation. Legally speaking this means that Russian officers performing their service here will still be able to consider themselves as such in the future. They will enjoy all privileges and rights involved in the performance of service, pay, training at institutions of higher education, and so on. So Russia is not shedding responsibility for their future. At the same time, the Turkmen side will provide for their housing, communal services, medical services, and other spheres of their everyday life. The Russian side will provide for the financing and material and technical backup for the transitional period. Furthermore, after five years, officers will have the right to transfer to another region. That is the first thing.

Second, judging by the sides' intentions, Turkmenistan is one of the first republics in the Central Asian region to be prepared to conclude an agreement with Russia in which military questions are among the main items. On a geopolitical level this is of great importance. Finally, you cannot ignore the purely humanist, moral side of a good example and resolute steps on the path to strengthening good-neighborliness and taking mutual interests and one another's sovereignty into account.

Yet to my mind the main thing lies elsewhere. It lies in the fact that, having become a sovereign state, Turkmenistan is choosing Russia rather than any of its southern neighbors as guarantor of its security, its prosperity, and stability in the region. If this free choice is sealed by the signatures of the presidents and ratified by the parliaments, it cannot fail to be respected and welcomed. That can be seen as the main result of what has happened. Particularly since, although there were no serious differences of opinion between the sides, the talks were not free of problems. Paths toward compromises, mutual concessions, and common sense had to be sought.

Summing up the results of the work that was done, Army General P. Grachev said:

"We had various options about what to do with the troops on the territory of Turkmenistan. There was the proposal to create joint Russian-Turkmen troops. On our part there was the proposal that both Russian and Turkmen troops should be stationed on the territory of Turkmenistan. But today the president and I have opted for what we think is the most acceptable option; it exists in international practice and reflects the interests of both states... If this protocol is approved, then the preparation of materials for a meeting between our presidents will begin...

"I met with officers from the corps and communicated all our thoughts in full. The officers understood everything correctly and were very grateful to President Niyazov for not forgetting them and for meeting with

them regularly. I felt certain that their rights would not be violated anywhere in any way."

In his turn, President S. Niyazov of Turkmenistan confirmed that the officers would continue to have the same rights as the republic's other citizens.

"The creation of our own army under joint command with Russia will enable us to successfully resolve questions of combat readiness," the president stressed. "This army is not targeted at anyone, it will only resolve defense tasks and protect both Russia and Turkmenistan. If this happens, the age-old dream of our people—to live in friendship and cooperation with Russia—will come true."

What can be added to this? Evidently only that new relations on a bilateral basis are gradually replacing the kind of vacuum that arose between Russia and other states in this area and that the national defense policies of the components of the Commonwealth will finally crystallize here only after some time has elapsed. But it would be nice to believe that the first buds of the new ways are already forming. They must be carefully nurtured and cultivated.

Foreign Minister on Islam, Privatization, CIS

AU1106092792 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 92 p 31

[Unattributed report: "Not Replacing One Form of Dependence by Another"]

[Text] NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG interviewed Turkmenian Foreign Minister Abdy Kuliyev. Today prominent Islamic politicians from Iran's Rafsanjani to Saudi princes and Turkey's Demirel come one after the other to the geopolitically important Republic of Turkmenistan in the CIS. Foreign Minister Kuliyev takes the cautious attitude of Turkmenistan. He says:

—on the Islamic community of states: "We are a historical part of the Islamic world, but state and religion should remain separated in our country. We also do not regard our participation in the work of the CIS and the CSCE as a contradiction. We need Europe and Europe needs us. With a 1,100 km border with Iran and a 900 km border with Afghanistan, we want to be a factor of stability."

—on fundamentalism: "In our country Islam was traditionally pragmatically orientated, there were more popular traditions and customs than ideology. This moral orientation back to the roots is to be revived. However, we do not intend to replace ideological dependence by another form of dependence."

—on privatization: "The prerequisites for it are good in our country. The raw material base, the energy sources, are a good starting capital. The Soviet Union's breakdown caused economic chaos. The old system resulted in comprehensive idleness and a mentality of thieves. Now one should not lapse into new extremism with new mistakes."

—on a central Asian federation: "Every new union would create a new confrontation. We should all cooperate as independent units in the CIS and develop new trading relations."

Armenia

Adviser on Azerbaijani Conditions for Talks

LD1006231192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 2130 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Armenia is willing to attend the Rome conference without any preconditions, but demands at the same time that the Azerbaijani side not impose such conditions either. This was announced by Liparityan, the chief adviser to the president of Armenia for political matters.

At a news conference in Yerevan, he said that the preparatory meeting in Rome would resume work on 15 June. An official invitation has been sent to the authorities in Nagorno-Karabakh, the SNARK agency reported.

Azerbaijani Use of 'Toxic Substance' Reported

LD1006145892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1305 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—The ARMENPRESS news agency is reporting, referring to the KARABAKH news agency, that a toxic substance is being used by Azerbaijan in the shelling of Nagorno- Karabakh. The agency notes this has been confirmed by doctors who have gone there from Yerevan. Samples of the substance, which causes convulsions and wounds on the body which do not heal, have been delivered to experts in the Armenian capital.

It is appropriate to recall that accusations like this have repeatedly been made against Armenia by the Azerbaijani side.

ARMENPRESS notes that over the past two days four villages in Mardakertskiy, three in Martuninskiy, and one in Shaumyanovsk rayons in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic have been shelled by Grad systems, tanks, and rocket launchers. Two residents died in the village of Chaylu and six were wounded.

Meanwhile, peaceful life is getting under way in the relatively quiet Stepanakert. People there have started repairing economic facilities, schools, and preschool institutions. Construction materials are coming in from Armenia along the "humanitarian corridor" opened up by the people of Karabakh.

Yerevan Radio Reports Azerbaijani Attacks

NC1006185792 Yerevan Armenia's Radio First Program Network in Armenian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Political experts attribute Azerbaijan's intensified military operations in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR] to the arrival of its new president.

Maraga, Talish, Karmiravan, and Dzhaylu villages in Mardakertskiy Rayon; Norishen, (Akhbukh), and Machgalashen villages in Martuninskiy Rayon; and Karachinar village in Shaumyanovskiy Rayon have been shelled from Grad mounts, tanks and with RPG's for the last two days. Two residents died in Dzhaylu village. Six were injured in the other regions subjected to shelling.

The Azerbaijani armed formations from Amiranlar and Muganlu launched on attack on the Armenian self-defense forces' positions at the approaches of Martuni town on the night of 10 June. The Armenians managed to repulse the enemy. (Six) city defenders were injured as a result of the Azerbaijani attack.

In the meantime, quiet is returning to Stepanakert. Schools are being rebuilt. Construction material is being received from Armenia through the humanitarian corridor. Kharkov State Construction Trust also is participating in the restoration work.

Another sign that peace has been restored in Stepanakert was the resumption of the state news agency service [words indistinct]. By a decision of the NKR Council of Ministers this news agency has been (?renamed) ARTSAKH [Nagorno-Karabakh] NEWS AGENCY.

Nagorno-Karabakh Official Gives News Conference

LD1106084692 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1802 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Yerevan—Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic [NKR] Supreme Soviet Levon Melik-Shakhnazarian: By this autumn the NKR will have been recognized by a number of states.

Levon Melik-Shakhnazarian also told a news conference on June 10: The capture of Shusha and the Lachinsky corridor between Armenia and Karabakh was a forced step. It has been brought about by the critical situation in the NKR, particularly in Stepanakert where the civilian population has for a few months been starving while the city has been continually shelled. In the four years of the blockade, the NKR has repeatedly appealed to various international organizations for opening a humanitarian relief corridor but has failed to meet with understanding. Only now after the corridor has been opened due to the efforts of the Karabakhians themselves, have there started arriving proposals on placing it under the protection of the UN peace-keeping force. But the NKR will only agree to jointly guarding the corridor by the UN force and the NKR self-defence units. Asked if the NKR will take part in the conference on Nagorno Karabakh to be held in Minsk, Levon Melik-Shakhnazarian said that the republic's leadership has never refused to attend meetings at any level if they recognized the rights of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and not the Nagorno Karabakh community. We wouldn't like anybody to take decisions concerning our destiny for us, he stressed.

Asked what kind of relations will the NKR have with the new Azerbaijan leaders, Melik-Shakhnazarian answered

that Elchibey's position on Karabakh is very tough and his taking office will lead to new major offensives on Karabakh.

Official Says Dialogue With Turkey Continues

OW1006221292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1833 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Armenian Vice Prime Minister Grant Bagratyan said the participation of the Armenian delegation in the recent international economic conference in Turkey was very important and beneficial for Armenia. In an interview with "IF" [INTERFAX] he said that during meetings with the Turkish government the Karabakh situation was discussed and he stressed that Armenia and Turkey alike oppose the prolonged tension and bloodshed in the region.

Bagratyan said that Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was given a message from President Levon Ter-Petrosyan containing an invitation to visit Armenia, and drafts of three agreements on territorial - economic cooperation, border trade, and transportation. Bagratyan said that the Turkish delegation promised to discuss the drafts in June and possibly sign them.

President Ter-Petrosyan Arrives in Argentina

LD1106091492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0617 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Alexeyev]

[Text] Buenos-Aires June TASS—Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan arrived on Wednesday [10 June] in Argentina on an official visit at the invitation of President Carlos Menem of Argentina. At the airport of Buenos Aires he was met by the president of Argentina, Minister of Foreign Affairs Guido di Tella and other officials. Levon Ter-Petrosyan is accompanied by Armenian Foreign Minister Raffi Hovannisian.

The guests from Armenia will hold talks at a summit level, visit the National Congress and meet with their compatriots residing in Argentina. During the visit both sides are expected to sign a number of agreements on the two countries' cooperation in the fields of trade, economy and culture.

Azerbaijan

CIS Forces Blamed for Destroying Airfields

OW1006143892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1415 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Azeri Ministry of Defence accused the CIS armed forces command of destructing military airdromes on the territory of the republic. According to the available data such "sabotage acts" occurred in Kyurdamir, Sitlochay, and Dollyar on June 9. "Military airdromes, facilities, and radiotechnical equipment were put out of operation, radars were destroyed, living apartments were burnt", a statement issued in Baku on June 10 says, "The infrastructure of these airdromes is destroyed and cannot be restored".

Before this event all the aircraft and helicopters were captured by the pilots of the CIS armed forces and flew away.

The Azeri Defense Ministry assesses this act as a crude provocation on the part of Russia and violation of the agreement on the withdrawal of the CIS 4th Army which states that the redeployed forces must transfer their commodity and armaments to the Azeri party.

'Tense Situation' in Russian Troop Withdrawal

LD1106090492 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0730 GMT 11 Jun 92

["Faks" report]

[Text] An extremely tense situation has taken shape around the Russian troops stationed on the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The withdrawal of units and subunits from Azerbaijan, the handover of some of their equipment and armaments to the republic's Defense Ministry, and the withdrawal of members of servicemen's families is going far from smoothly and is experiencing some problems.

Yesterday an attempt was made to withdraw three units of the Russian Air Force stationed in Azerbaijan at the population centers of Siltochay, Kyurdamir, and Dollyar. It was possible to airlift to Siltochay all the equipment, possessions, personnel, and members of their families. However, according to eyewitnesses' testimony, a fire broke out at the airfield.

Things were not progressing too badly at Kyurdamir. Only one plane had to be abandoned as it could not be overhauled. However, all the facilities of the former military airfield were blatantly looted by the local populace.

At Dollyar events are unfolding most dramatically. Here the withdrawal of the Russian unit is vigorously obstructed by more than 700 armed fighters. Moreover, five MiG-25 and 11 Su-24 planes have been left behind, as well as three Il-76 military transport planes in which are members of the redeployed Russian servicemen's families.

An Il-76 was hijacked from Dollyar. A man named Bayramov and his civilian crew managed to get the plane to Bina airfield. They had originally arrived in Dollyar via an Mi-8 helicopter.

The situation in Dollyar remains tense and unpredictable today. As at Kyurdamir, looting of the property of the airfield and technical facilities by fighters and the local populace has begun at Dollyar. At the same time, the local mass media are creating a campaign claiming that Russian servicemen leaving Azerbaijan are leaving a scorched earth.

To ensure the scheduled withdrawal of units of the Russian Air Force from Azerbaijan and the corresponding talks with the republic's Defense Ministry, Air Force Colonel General Ivanov has come from Moscow and is now in Gyandzha. According to preliminary reports, his talks with the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry have not yet borne fruit.

Defense Ministry Issues Air Space Warning

LD1006173192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1656 GMT 10 Jun 92

[by ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Gondusov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Junè—Azerbaijan's Ministry of Defense has officially notified the air force command of the Transcaucasian Military District that it does not guarantee safety of military planes and helicopters over republican territory. According to a "FAKS" information service report, any aircraft that illegally enters the republic's airspace will be fired on. This warning could not fail to affect the mood of the military district's airmen; the air force commander, however, decided not to change the routes of flights and to continue military training in accordance with previously approved plans.

Foreign Minister Gives First News Briefing

LD1006193492 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Video report from Baku by correspondent M. Mamedov—from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Tofik Kasumov, who has appeared as the head of the Azerbaijan Republic's foreign policy department for the first time, noted that the international community regards Azerbaijan's position on the Karabakh issue as constructive. He expressed regret that a draft document drawn up in Rome by the leaders of a number of European countries who are participants in the future international conference on Karabakh in Minsk was blocked by Armenia. In connection with this, a new meeting is planned within the framework of the CSCE which will also be held in the Italian capital.

The minister noted that Azerbaiajan's participation in the work of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council meeting in Oslo should be regarded as positive. The statement adopted by its participants notes that actions directed against the territorial integrity of any state run counter to all international norms and acts.

The Azerbaijani foreign minister regarded explosions and destruction at three air force training bases, perpetrated yesterday by CIS servicemen on the republic's territory, as a provocation. Tofik Kasumov believes that this action was undertaken with the aim of destabilizing the situation in the republic after the presidential election and driving a wedge into relations between Azerbaijan and Russia.

Rejects Vote-Rigging Charges

OW1006154692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1328 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Azerbaijan's foreign minister Tofik Gasymov has described as ill-thought and hasty, allegations of vote-rigging in Sunday's [7 June] presidential elections by the rivals of apparent winner Ebulfez Elchibey who leads the Popular Front. Grievances were lodged by his main rival Nizami Suleymanov as well as representatives of the National Independence Party, whose candidate Etibar Mamedov left the race before the polling day.

Speaking at a news conference on Wednesday [10 June], the minister said claims about electoral fraud must be lodged in a formal way, adding that none had so far been made. There were no complaints either from a large group of foreign observers and reporters monitoring the election.

Early returns from 65 out of the 91 constituencies by Wednesday afternoon indicate a 58% lead by Front leader Ebulfez Elchibey, with Nizami Suleymanov trailing behind with 34%. However, Suleymanov's campaign organizers say he won 90% of the vote.

Reaction to Election Results Summarized, Viewed

OW1006180292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1637 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin and edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin" No. 91—transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The apparent success of Azerbaijan's Popular Front (APF) leader Ebulfez Elchibey at the presidential elections Sunday [7 June] has been questioned in the headquarters of Mr Elchibey's runner-up Nizami Suleymanov who, according to the Central Election Committee, collected nearly 25 percent of the electors' votes. Mr Suleymanov's team and his proxies contend that he enjoyed the support of almost 90 percent of the electors. The elections experts in Baku, however, are taking their allegations with a grain of salt, considering that "even Suleymanov's daughters", the runner-up had to admit on June 7, gave her vote to Elchibey.

The other four contenders of the APF leader are not doubting his triumph. Ilyas Ismailov's spokesman, for instance, acknowledged during one of his meeting with

the press that the elections were characterized by democratic spirit, and their organizers had created adequate conditions for the expression of popular will.

This opinion, however, was not shared in the headquarters of Azerbaijan's National Independence Party (ANIP) which stands in opposition to the APF and whose leader Etibar Mamedov, knowledgeably, had withdrawn his candidacy on the eve of the elections. The ANIP's Shadman Gusseynov alleges that the elections were characterized by numerous violations. In the meantime, he ascribed them to lack of democratic experience in the republic, conceding that they could not radically influence the returns of the elections.

Local experts regard such violations as "traditional" for the republic: some family members tried to cast ballots for their relations who failed to turn out by presenting their passports. At the same time, the Ukrainian and Russian people's deputies Yuriy Yelchenko and Nikolay Mostovoy, who were present at the elections, told the Interfax correspondent there that even such isolated facts could not affect the outcome of the elections in any considerable measure.

A Turkish observer, parliament member Mehmet Nedim, also shares this opinion. Commenting on the elections, he said that the elections' only drawback was their inferior vote counting procedure which considerably procrastinated the process. At the same time, he praised "a true democratic spirit and high turnout rate" of the Presidential elections in Azerbaijan.

Further on Elchibey's Policy, Strategy

LD1006202192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer Irina Mishina] To all appearances, the Republic of Azerbaijan will also take the path of signing a bilateral agreement with Russia. This is the opinion of Ebulfez Elchibey. Although it is not yet official, it is clear that he is the new president of Azerbaijan. In his first interview after the election, he defined his strategy as follows: I will try to establish relations with Armenia, that is, to settle the problem of Karabakh peacefully.

Aliyev Says Nakhichevan Declared 'Free Zone'

NC1006172992 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 7 Jun 92 p 14

[Excerpts] Nakhichevan Supreme Assembly Chairman Geydar Aliyev visited HURRIYET yesterday morning. Aliyev attended the morning meeting held at the newspaper and disclosed that Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic [NAR] has declared itself a free zone and that the NAR is open to all types of investment and every currency will be accepted in the region. [passage omitted]

Free Zone

Aliyev said that the NAR, which borders Turkey and Iran, has significant strategic, political, and geographical importance. He noted that 70 percent of the cargo bound for Armenia has crossed through the NAR in the past, adding that rail movement between the NAR and Armenia is at a standstill at present.

Aliyev asserted: "The NAR is an important region between the East and West. We are trying to adopt the market economy system. We are using Turkey as a model. We ask you to inform the world that we have declared the NAR a free zone. Our country will be like Hong Kong. We invite investors to invest in the NAR. The NAR-Turkey Bank, which Prime Minister Demirel opened on 28 May, will be used in the adoption of a market economy system. The NAR owns 70 percent and Turkey 30 percent of the shares in this bank."

Aliyev also said the NAR and other former Soviet republics have a very high inflation rate. He noted that the ruble is in short supply and that they are even unable to pay wages and salaries. Aliyev asserted: "Compared with the NAR and the other republics, the inflation rate in Turkey is trivial. You are living in paradise. You would not have been able to survive under the inflation rate we have in the NAR."

Aliyev recalled the increased traffic on the Hasret Bridge [Bridge of Hope] between the NAR and Turkey and noted: "I suddenly saw tractors in Nakhichevan after the border gate was opened. I was surprised when I discovered they had come from Turkey."

Nakhichevan Sets Up Defense, Development Fund

LD1006182292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1736 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Nakhichevan June 10 TASS—The defence and development fund of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic established by a decison of the Nakhichevan Supreme Mejlis (parliament) increased by another three million roubles, reported the republican news agency REAL on Wednesday [10 June].

This money was collected by local population, factories, associations and cooperatives over the last week.

According to the Nakhichevan State Bank where the special account was opened, donations are also pouring in from residents in Baku, Moscow, St. Petersburg as well as from countrymen in Iran.

They will be used for the region's defence and development and will be controlled by a standing commission set up by the local parliament. Guided by this goal, the Nakhichevan legislature combined all bank accounts of all social and political organisations and movements operating in the republic.

Continued Fighting in Nakhichevan Reported

TA1006204392 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Two Azeri Turks were killed in clashes that erupted as a result of the Armenian attacks that began yesterday against the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic [NAR], a part of Azerbaijan. The fighting, initiated by the Armenians, has continued without interruption in Sadarak and its vicinity.

In a statement to the TRT [Turkish Radio and Television], NAR President Gaydar Aliyev said that they had to return the fire in face of the Armenian attacks. Aliyev said the Armenian officials he contacted when the fighting increased expressed the wish for a cease-fire but refused to give the necessary orders for it.

Noting that the Mil hill in Nakhichevan is under Armenian control, Aliyev said that the necessary agreement for a permanent cease-fire has not been secured yet.

Baku Radio Reports Armenian Attacks, Fighting

NC1006183992 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The Azerbaijan Ministry of Defense Analytical Information Center disclosed the following on 9 June:

Kubatlinskiy Rayon: The rayon's border towns were fired on from Goris in Armenia with artillery guns and missile launchers from 1600 to 1800 on 8 June. The situation in the rayon is relatively calm at present. [passage indistinct]

Fizulinskiy Rayon: [name indistinct] and Karadagly towns were fired on with various types of arms on 8 June. Damage resulted in the two towns. [passage indistinct]

Kazakhskiy Rayon: Kyzylgadzhyly and [name indistinct] towns were fired on with artillery guns, tracked vehicles, and machine guns at 1000 today. One of our fighters was killed in the clashes.

We now draw your attention to the following announcement: The towns in [placename indistinct] in Lachinskiy Rayon have been liberated from the Armenians. We hope that the residents of these towns will return to their homes and [words indistinct].

'Tense' Situation in Dzhebrailskiy

NC1006182092 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Feyyaz Yusufly, our correspondent, has reported the following from Dzhebrailskiy Rayon:

The situation in the rayon is tense. The Armenian border towns in Dzhebrailskiy Rayon have been systematically fired on after the temporary victory the Armenians won in Lachinskiy Rayon. Several houses were destroyed and one person was wounded by the artillery shells that fell on Suleymanly town and the other parts of the rayon on 9 June. The rayon's defenders are dealing severe blows to the enemy's positions.

Regardless of the tense situation, however, economic work is continuing in the rayon. Cocoon producers have begun to reap their products. [passage omitted]

Georgia

Possibility of Conflict With Russia Noted

LD1006161692 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1503 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Tbilisi—The chairman of Georgia's State Council believes that actions by the national guard units in the Tskhinvali district may provoke combat actions between Georgia and Russia.

Addressing the State Council session on June 9, Eduard Shevardnadze described as insulting to the Georgian leadership the fact that he had not been informed about the operation on taking back control of a few Georgian villages in the Tskhinvali district that had been previously captured by the Ossetian side.

Said Eduard Shevardnadze: Combat actions between Russia and Georgia remain likely as our ill-wishers are craving for this. This kind of course can be called none other than ruinous. Besides, we should be realistic—if we don't have gas, we won't have food and very shortly Georgia will die of hunger. What have we sent our boys to the Tskhinvali district for? First of all for them to protect the population of the Georgian villages from the Ossetian commandos and not for them to be used for carrying out ill-thought military operations without our being aware of them and irrespective of their outcome. The chairman of the State Council noted that he simply fears the reaction of the world public to what has happened and yet is not going to lose heart as chances remain for attaining peace in the Tskhinvali district. They should be made maximum use of.

A government delegation went to the district center of Kazbegi on the border with North Ossetia on June 10. The delegation includes Chairman of the State Council Eduard Shevardnadze, First Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Tenghiz Kitovani, First Deputy Chairman of the State Council Jaba Ioseliani and Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations and Human Rights Aleksandr Kavsadze.

Realistic ways of ceasing combat actions in the conflict zone are to be discussed in Kazbegi as well as mapping out terms for the refugees of both sides returning to their homes, Aleksandr Kavsadze said before the delegation's departure. The question of the future administrative

system in the former South Ossetian region, which the Ossetian side insisted on, will, for the time being, not be discussed.

Kazbegi Talks Favor 'Immediate Cease-Fire'

AU1006135692 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Today, 10 June, a meeting was held between the leaders of the Republic of Georgia and North Ossetia in the town of Kazbegi. The Georgian side was represented by Batonebi [Georgian polite form of address] Eduard Shevardnadze, Tengiz Kitovani [defense minister], and Sandro Kavsadze [acting deputy prime minister, chairman of the state committee for interethnic relations and the defense of human rights] and the Ossetian side by Batoni Galazov, chairman of the North Ossetian Supreme Soviet, and Prime Minister Khetagurov.

As we were informed by the press service of the gamgebeli [local administrative chief] of Kazbegi, the talks were held in an atmosphere of [word indistinct] and mutual understanding. Both sides expressed their readiness to do everything in order to bring about an immediate cease-fire in the Tskhinvali region; all interested sides should be given the opportunity to make their own contribution to the business of finally establishing peace.

During the talks, it was peaceful in the Tskhinvali region.

Agreement Signed

LD1006190492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 10 June—A meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Georgia, and Akhsarbek Galazov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of North Ossetia, took place in the Georgian village of Kazbegi today.

The attention of the two republican leaders was focused on the critical situation in South Ossetia and ways to settle Ossetian-Georgian relations in the region. As a result of the meeting between Georgian and North Ossetian delegations, a joint protocol was signed. The protocol lists the following goals: To attain an immediate cease-fire in the zone of Georgian-Ossetian conflict; to form a joint quadripartite group of observers, including representatives of the armed formations involved in the conflict, before 12 June 1992; to start forming a joint peacekeeping subunit of Afghan servicemen; and to hold talks in the nea: future between the leaders of armed formations of the sides involved in the conflict.

The protocol also envisages calling upon the public of the two republics and representatives of the creative intelligentsia to support the peacekeeping efforts of the republican leaders and their efforts to restore traditional good relations.

On behalf of the participants in the Kazbegi meeting, an appeal to the Georgian and Ossetian peoples was adopted. It says: "In this critical moment we believe it necessary to state that an immediate cease-fire by both sides is the point of departure toward restoring peace and concord in the zone of conflict. There is no more important task now.

"The understanding of the need for such a step will make it possible to include in the negotiation process all the strata of the population: sociopolitical organizations and parties; councils of elders; religious figures; representatives of armed formations; scientific, cultural, and literary figures; journalists; young people; sportsmen; and all those who hold dear the past, present, and future of our peoples."

The senseless war in South Ossetia should be stopped at any price, Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Georgia, told the ITAR-TASS correspondent. The path toward this goal lies through difficult talks, steps to meet each other halfway, and compromise decisions. We invite all the armed formations that have been illegally set up to surrender weapons. If peace is not attained in South Ossetia, a tragedy may take place in the Caucasus.

Akhsarbek Galazov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of North Ossetia, confirmed the Ossetian side's efforts to hold peace talks on settling the armed conflict in South Ossetia. The free-for-all in South Ossetia should be halted. The Ossetian and Georgian peoples should live in peace and concord. The main thing now is to stop fire in the zone of Tskhinvali and then to begin a second stage of talks to ensure that over 150,000 refugees who are now in North Ossetia return home by winter.

Cease-Fire Set for 12 Jun

OW1006203192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1655 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Georgia and North Ossetia stated they will seek a cease-fire between Georgian and South Ossetian forces in the Tskhinvali region by Friday [12 June]. This aim was included in a protocol signed by the Chairman of the Georgian State Council Eduard Shevardnadze and Chairman of the North Ossetian Parliament Akhsarbek Galazov at talks in the Georgian village Kazbegi on the North Ossetian border Wednesday [10 June].

The document foresees the formation of a special armed unit of 500 Afgan soldiers and a joint press center to objectively report on events in the region. Both sides agreed to hold regular talks between the commanders of the military units.

The two also felt it advisable to create a group of observers consisting of Georgian, North Ossetian and Caucasian military district representatives and

announced a joint investigation of the mass murder of civilians near the village of Kekhvi in South Ossetia.

The participants in the talks delivered a joint address to the Georgian and Ossetian peoples.

Participants Make Appeal

OW1106153492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1410 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The participants in the talks on settling the situation in the Tskhinvali region believe that immediate cease-fire is a must for restoring peace and mutual understanding in the conflict zone in South Ossetia. Their joint appeal to the conflicting parties, circulated on Thursday [11 June], says that "the awareness that such a measure is vitally important will help involve in the talks all sections of the population—all those who cherish the present and the future of our peoples".

The negotiating parties expressed hope that the idea of peace will reach the hearts of all Georgians, Ossetians and other people, and help them realize their responsibility for the restoration of good-neighbourly relations. The talks in Kazbegi, says the statement, were constructive and inspire confidence.

We must wash away this slur before God, before our descendants and before the whole of mankind, it goes on to say.

On behalf of Georgia, it was signed by Chairman of the State Council Eduard Shevardnadze, Defence Minister Tengiz Kitovani and Vice-Premier Sandro Kavsadze, and on behalf of North Ossetia—by chairman of the parliament Akhsarbek Galazov and other officials.

Transcaucasian Command Receives Ultimatums

LD1006154492 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1503 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Tbilisi—Two ultimatums were presented simultaneously to the command of the Transcaucasian Military District's troops on June 9.

PF [POSTFACTUM] has learned at the headquarters of the Transcaucasian Military District that South Ossetian Supreme Soviet Chairman Rezo Khugayev told Lieutenant-General Iosif Oganyan, who is in Tskhinvali, that if the shelling of Tskhinvali by Georgians is not stopped, the families of Russian officers from the helicopter and engineering regiments, among whom there are 28 women and 15 children, will be taken hostage. Khugayev demanded the transfer of weapons and military equipment and also stated the intention to nationalize these regiments.

According to representatives of the district's staff, the matter did not go beyond threats, but the command of the Transcaucasian Military District intends to expedite the evacuation of the families of servicemen from the helicopter and engineering regiments which are being withdrawn from Tskhinvali to Russia.

The servicemen of these units continue to maintain neutrality, having adopted a defensive posture, said Colonel Vasiliy Belchenko, assistant to the commander of the Transcaucasian troops in the work with the personnel. Despite this, however, six servicemen were injured in Tskhinvali in recent days as a result of the bombardment of places where units are stationed. A combat maneuvering group comprising ten armored infantry vehicles and a landing party has been in combat readiness in the Tbilisi garrison since June 10 to provide assistance in the event of a direct attack on units. They will be maintained on high alert until all Russian troops are moved out of Tskhinvali.

At the same time, it became known that an echelon with military hardware, which was withdrawn from the military garrison in a suburb of the North Ossetian capital, was seized at the station Vladikavkaz-Tovarnaya at 17:00 on June 9. Several hundred people, mostly refugees from South Ossetia, unloaded 11 self-propelled howitzers and four trucks from platforms, broke up the cordon of OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment] officers who rushed to the scene and made their way to Vladikavkaz streets. Police and leaders of the republic managed to stop part of the vehicles but some of them ran across the city and stopped in the countryside. The vehicles that remained in the city were surrounded by thousands of people who demand that they be handed over to refugee allegedly to defend Tskhinvali.

At an extraordinary meeting of the North Ossetian defence staff, convened in conjunction with this event, Republican Interior Minister Georgiy Kantemirov said the armored vehicles were not fitted out with the combat kit. He described the very fact of the seizure of military hardware as an indicator of aggressive sentiments simmering among some part of the population. According to reports from military sources, part of the combat vehicles keep moving in the direction of the Transcaucasian highway but, as Kantemirov assured, none of them will manage to cross the border. Kantemirov said all measures are being taken to stop them before they approach the Rokskii pass on the border with South Ossetia. The serious situation is also being formed for the servicemen of the Transcaucasian Military District also in Azerbaijan. Lieutenant-General Sufiyan Beppayev, deputy commander of the troops of the Transcaucasian Military District, told PF on June 9 that Azerbaijan's Defence Minister Rakhim Gaziyev demanded in an ultimatum manner that the 23rd division in Gyandzha be turned over to the republic's Armed Forces.

Beppayev described attempts to speak with the district's command from the position of strength as outrageous and said Major-General Viktor Pakhomov, the commander of the division, was authorized by the district's command to tell representatives of the Azeri Defence Ministry that until an inter-state treaty is signed between

Russia and Azerbaijan, there can be talk whatsoever about the transfer of weapons and military equipment. [sentence as received]

Shevardnadze Comments on Tskhinvali Events

PM1106105592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Besik Urigashvili report: "Georgia and North Ossetia Embark on Path of Talks"]

[Text] Tbilisi—"There can be no winners in this war, and if the fighting in Tskhinvali, continues, Georgia is in for a disaster," Eduard Shevardnadze, stated at a Georgian Supreme Council session. "The entire civilized world will turn its back on us and the country will be on the brink of starvation within a month."

Shevardnadze unambiguously noted that the combat operation to seize the approaches to Tskhinvali and the massive shelling of the city have been carried out unbeknown to the country's top leader or Defense Minister Tengiz Kitovani, thereby pinning responsibility for these combat operations on the field commanders of the Georgian National Guard units located in the region. To all intents and purposes he admitted that the Georgian side's actions are hard to control.

"It took an immense effort from me to persuade Torez Kulumbekov not to retaliate—otherwise something irreparable would have happened and there could have been far more casualties," Shevardnadze said.

On 10 June Shevardnadze meets with Akhsarbek Galazov, chairman of the North Ossetian Supreme Soviet, in the village of Kazbegi bordering North Ossetia. The talks, in Shevardnadze's words, will be very difficult, but he did not insist on them, since he sees no other way to resolve the conflict. Shevardnadze assessed his position at the talks as a loser from the outset, but gave an assurance that it is more important for him to achieve even some kind of result.

Recent events in Tskhinvali have shown yet again that there are forces in Georgia which are trying to compromise Shevardnadze. And they are attacking the weakest spot—Tskhinvali—where it is hardest of all to achieve results.

S. Ossetia's Teziyev on Fighting, Talks

MK1106121992 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jun 92 p 3

[Interview with South Ossetian Prime Minister Oleg Teziyev by Artur Tsutsiyev under the "Caucasus" rubric; place and date not given: "Leaders of Georgia and North Ossetia Meet at Krestovyy Pereval: South Ossetian Premier Considers Talks a Diversionary Maneuver"]

[Text] South Ossetian Prime Minister Oleg Teziyev answered our correspondent's questions.

[Tsutsiyev] How do you view the military situation around Tskhinvali?

[Teziyev] In the past few days the Georgian National Guard, which enjoys a considerable advantage in equipment, occupied the heights overlooking the city from the east and has been directly bombarding residential districts with missiles and shells. Each day around 10 civilians are killed. Mercenaries from the Russian army units stationed in Georgia have been actively participating in combat operations on the Georgian side. This has been irrefutably proven. They are being used mainly as a first-strike force—in tank crews—and also service the artillery. You get the impression that by creating a decisive military imbalance in favor of one side and at the same time compensating the other side's losses with material and moral support, the Russian leadership is hoping that the Tskhinvali problem will be resolved as happened at Shusha and that relative stability will be established in the region. These plans are very deceptive. We, unfortunately, have no 14th Army of "our own," as they do in the Dniester region, and so I appeal for the earliest withdrawal of the Russian units from Georgia, where they are successfully being plundered and where the use of their arsenal against South Ossetia's civilian population is being covered up by unseemly political games.

[Tsutsiyev] Have any prospects appeared in the talks with Georgia?

[Teziyev] Contradictions, whether real or feigned, have become aggravated within the Georgian leadership, but it is a fact that some people are talking about peace and apparently are sincerely working for it, but equally sincerely they do not want to influence other people, those who are firing the guns and on whom the cease-fire in Tskhinvali depends. However, the story that the Georgian National Guard, which is shelling Tskhinvali, is not under the control of the State Council and that consequently the latter is not responsible for the bloodshed is a propaganda stunt worked out long ago. The talks between Georgia and South Ossetia must produce a cease-fire guarantee and a verification mechanism. The latter is inconceivable without independent observers. The Georgian side appeals for talks, but as soon as the discussion turns to cease-fire guarantees and demarcation everything grinds to a halt. Talks must not be used as diversionary maneuvers any more.

Group Begins To Monitor Cease-Fire Accord

OW1106125192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1216 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to reports coming in from Tbilisi and Vladikavkaz, the formation of a tripartite armed group has got under way to monitor a ceasefire at South Ossetia's capital Tskhinvali. The contingent will comprise 300 Afghan war veterans from Georgia, North

Ossetia, and South Ossetia. The leaders of Georgia and North Ossetia agreed on that in Kazbegi on June 10th.

The sides have got down to implementing other points of the agreement, including that to set up a group of observers from Georgia, North Ossetia, and Transcaucasian Military District and a joint press-centre to cover events in the zone of the conflict. The Press-Service at the North Ossetian Supreme Soviet has reported that exchanges of fire in the vicinity of Tskhinvali subsided by dawn June 11th. One city resident has been killed and four others have been wounded overnight.

Militants Continue To Attack Tskhinvali

LD1106080992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0733 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, June 11 TASS—20 people were killed and 60 wounded in the last two days during Georgian assault on Tskhinvali. 12 wounded died as they could not get qualified medical help.

Most residential areas of the administrative centre of South Ossetia are in ruins. Georgian militants have seized strategic heights around Tskhinvali from where they are shelling the city.

South Ossetian guardsmen and self-defence units are defending the approaches to Tskhinvali.

It became known that 12 pieces of armoured hardware, firearms and ammunition seized by South Ossetians in Vladikavkaz, in the neighbouring North Ossetia, had been transferred to Tskhinvali.

'Relative Lull' Reported in Tskhinvali

LD1106152692 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1433 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[Text] Tbilisi, June 11 TASS—A relative lull set in in Tskhinvali today after a day of shelling of Georgian villages by Ossetians.

At 9:00 on Wednesday [10 June] Ossetians begin shelling the villages of Tamarashenik Prisi and Nikozi, wounding several civilians and national guardsmen.

Shelling continued until 5:00 on Thursday [11 June], according to the press center of Georgia's State Council.

Ukrainian President's Envoys Meet Shevardnadze

LD1106152592 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] An ITAR-TASS correspondent reports from Tbilisi that personal representatives of the Ukrainian president met Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the Georgian State Council, in Tbilisi today and handed him a personal message from Leonid Kravchuk. Informed sources predict the message could stimulate the renewal and development of full-scale and mutually profitable relations between the two states. Nikolay Mikhaylichenko and Sergey Buryak, the envoys from Kiev, noted in a conversation with journalists the possibility of a personal meeting in the near future between the heads of Ukraine and Georgia.

Independence of 7 Former Republics Recognized

LD1106145192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1238 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[Text] Tbilisi, 11 Jun—The Georgian State Council today recognized the independence of seven more republics of the former Union and expressed its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with them. The republic began this process when Zviad Gamsakhurdia was in power by recognizing the Baltic states, its neighbors in the Trans-Caucasus, and Ukraine. For the moment the Russian Federation is not among those recognized.

Kitovani Meets Gamsakhurdia Supporters

MK1006143892 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jun 92 p 3

[NEGA report under "Georgia" rubric: "Kitovani Promises To Forgive Those Who Lay Down Their Weapons"]

[Text] NEGA has learned that Georgian Vice Premier Tengiz Kitovani met with a number of Gamsakhurdia's supporters in Poti on 6 June. Among the latter was Vakhtang Kabuliya, Kitovani's former deputy.

Kitovani asked the president's supporters to agree to serve in the National Guard and urged those who do not want to do this to lay down their weapons, promising "forgiveness for all their sins" in return. We were told this by one of the meeting's participants, who asked to remain anonymous.

Estonia

Government Claims Russia's Pechora District

LD1006114892 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Estonia has made official territorial claims to Russia. At the talks under way in Tallinn between government delegations of the two republics, the Estonian side said the Pechora District in Pskov region in the west of Russia should be turned over to Estonia. These days activists from the recently formed Estonian Brotherhood have been holding rallies in Tallinn to demand the return of territories they say have gone over to Russia unlawfully. The fact is, however, that the border district of Pechora always has been Russia's land and out of the 28,000 people living there just about 1,000 are Estonians.

Official on Troop Withdrawal Talks With Russia

OW1006132492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1146 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature based on reports by "diplomatic correspondents Igor Porshnev et al"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Estonia's Deputy-Foreign Minister Trivimi Velliste believes that the Russian-Estonian talks should involve a third side which could propose compromise variants.

He told BF [BALTFAX] that the role of a mediator could be played by an authoritative state or a Western organization.

On June 3, Estonia unilaterally interrupted the talks with Russia on the withdrawal of the former Union troops from its territory, describing Russia's position as unacceptable. Estonia insists on the withdrawal of these troops before the end of 1993. Russia says it will withdraw its troops during the period from 1994 to 1997.

Government Approves Passport Regulations

LD1106110592 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Report by Ain Saarna]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The government today endorsed the Republic of Estonia's passport regulations. This will be the key document upon which passports will be issued. As a matter of priority, Estonian passports will be issued to 16-year-olds who do not yet have passports. Members of our Olympic delegation will also obtain new passports as a matter of urgency. According to the government's regulations, the passport will cost 50 rubles for a recipient, or $70 when issued abroad. On a first trip abroad on an Estonian passport one will have to pay a fee of 1,000 rubles. This will apply for both private and business trips. [passage omitted]

New 'Full' Visa Requirements To Begin 1 Jul

LD1106110192 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] The Estonian Embassy in Moscow has sent a document to missions and embassies of 10 CIS states, Georgia, and eight former eastern bloc states, notifying them of the introduction of a full visa regime on the Estonian border starting from 1 July. The document was not sent to the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Czech, or Slovak embassies, as Estonia plans to introduce a visa-free regime with those states.

Information from the Estonian Embassy notes that an invitation from a legal entity or a permanent Estonian resident will serve as a basis for the issue of a visa. According to the embassy's consular department, visas may be granted to people who have property in Estonia or who are going there on package holidays. Transit visas—valid up to three days—will be issued, but only if a visa already exists into a third country. One can stay up to 30 days in Estonia on a single-entry visa; thereafter the visa can be extended by the immigration department. In the case of single-entry visas the maximum duration of a visa will be six months; with a multiple visa it will be 12 months. Applications for Estonian visas will be accepted at consular offices of the Republic of Estonia, at border posts, and at local offices of the immigration department. The visa will be stamped in a foreign passport. For inhabitants of CIS states—until a special agreement is reached—a visa will be issued as an insert in a passport. The cost of a visa has not yet been determined.

Tomorrow the Estonian Embassy will send sample visa forms to embassies of 36 countries in Moscow.

Latvia

Stockholm Radio: Marines Arrive in Riga

LD1006163492 Stockholm Sveriges Radio Network in Swedish 1445 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Our correspondent in the Baltic countries reports that 120 Russian marines landed in Riga, Latvia, today despite the fact that as late as last Friday, 5 June, Lithuanian leader Vytautas Landsbergis received assurances from Russian President Boris Yeltsin that no more Russian soldiers will be sent to the Baltic countries.

Russian Air Force Restrictions Reported

LD1106084892 Riga Radio Riga International in Latvian 0430 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] By order of Andris Gutmanis, minister of transport for the Republic of Latvia, the Russian Air Force in Latvia is forbidden from taking off with weapons in the future. Latvian airspace may be used only by emergency services and business aircraft. Although a mutual agreement was reached last week on the sovereignty of Latvian airspace and its utilization in accordance with the Chicago International Convention of 1944 on civil aviation, and the fact

that this agreement has just been ratified by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia, the Lielvarde, Jekabpils, and Daugavpils military airfields are nevertheless still operating, and six military aircraft recently left for Russia from the Vainode airfield.

I hope that the agreement with the leaders of the North-Western Group of Forces of Russia will normalize the tense relations with the Russian Air Force. This was said by Alfreds Mikelsons, head of the Riga air traffic center, at a news conference on the use of Latvian airspace.

Gorbunovs Remarks on World Ecology Conference

LD1106095292 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 2002 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Anatolijs Gorbunovs, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia, left by air on 9 June for Rio de Janeiro where on 11 June he will address the conference of world ecologists organized by the United Nations Organization. Before his departure Anatolijs Gorbunovs held a brief news conference, and here is an excerpt of what was said there.

[Begin Gorbunovs recording] As you know, on 3 June the UN environment and development conference was opened in Rio de Janeiro. [passage omitted]

And I shall consult the delegation, but we have an idea—I spoke with my Jurmala people this morning—we have such an idea, to organize the next conference in Jurmala. Let the leaders of all the states of the world come here. But this does not mean we are able to organize such a conference. Very great perhaps preparatory work would have to be carried out for this conference, and here also the best, perhaps experts, of the world on environmental questions and environment protection matters would work there, and we would be able also to obtain some kind of very good advice and practice, how directly to preserve in some places this perhaps still unspoilt environment and nature in Latvia. [end recording]

It is expected that in Rio de Janeiro Anatolijs Gorbunovs will meet the state leaders of Brazil and Argentina.

Citizens' Groups Urge Information on Ex-KGB

PM1106075492 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Irina Litvinova report: "National Radicals Call on Latvia's Inhabitants To Inform on the Informers"]

[Text] The radicals themselves set the example: In the newspaper PILSONIS (CITIZEN) they have started publishing lists of career employees of the former Latvian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] KGB.

According to the originators of the initiative—the Latvian Citizens' Committee—they have pioneered the handing over of former career chekists for trial by public opinion. On opening PILSONIS this week, anyone can learn the name, nationality, date of birth, and even address of KGB employees. True, it is not clear whether a particular individual worked as a driver, a clerk, or an investigator. And some KGB officers are honored with photographs in the newspaper—so you can't just pass them by... The ultrapatriots, taking advantage of the newspaper's prompting, might well not "pass them by." Sensible politicians cannot fail to realize that extrajudicial persecution could mean danger for dozens of families whose addresses were kindly provided by the leaders of Latvia's citizens' committees.

Let me remind you that the citizens' committees in Latvia, the main ideologists of the division of the republic's inhabitants into "pure" and "impure," consider themselves the sole legitimate voices of the "pure" citizens and their descendants. The present Supreme Council is not recognized as legitimate by the citizens' committees. And there are more and more people who do not intend to submit to the jurisdiction of the present authorities. Latvian General Prosecutor Janis Skrastins, for instance, expressed concern about the attempt to form an alternative government.

Among the founders of the "shadow committee" are some national-radical disturbers of the peace who are already well known in the republic. The so-called action coalition proposed the creation of a provisional cabinet of ministers. The documents were signed both by individual politicians—from these same citizens' committees—and by entire organizations. The coalition includes advocates of the restoration of the 1918-model Latvian Republic on a "one to one" basis, without taking into account the realities of the present day and the 50 years spent within the former Union.

Proposals for the formation of a provisional government are viewed in various ways in the republic. In an interview in the newspaper DIENA, E. Cilinskis, deputy chairman of the Latvian National Independence Movement and Supreme Council deputy, said that it remains unclear whether the initiators of the action coalition intend to come to power by peaceful or violent means. V. Steins, leader of the Conservative Party and Supreme Council deputy, on the contrary, called for support for the idea of a coalition government, believing that this is the only way to halt the economic recession. In the People's Front Duma there was a split over the idea of a provisional government. At a session of the People's Front parliamentary faction which discussed the situation, the Supreme Council deputies expressed concern at the possibility of a total destabilization of the situation in the republic, not excluding even the possibility of the "Georgian scenario."

Latvian General Prosecutor Janis Skrastins expressed particular concern in connection with the desire of nonstate paramilitary formations to arm themselves. The Latvian National Guard, subordinate to the National Democratic Party, which belongs to the action coalition, was cited as an example. The latest news: The Latvian Citizens Committee has decided to revive the

organization of Aizsargi ("defenders"). In the war years the "defenders" compromised themselves by collaborating with the fascists and taking part in the annihilation of civilians and Jews.

The campaign launched by citizens' committees against staffers of the former KGB and their agents could have serious political consequences. Come and inform: The radicals are ready to listen.

Immigration, Sojourn of Foreigners Law Adopted

LD1106104792 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1733 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] At the Supreme Council a law on the immigration and sojourn of foreigners and stateless people in the Republic of Latvia was adopted today. The task of this law is to regulate the number and structure of inhabitants in conformity with the generally accepted human rights norms. Every foreigner who will wish to stay in Latvia for longer than three months will have to receive a fixed term or a permanent sojourn permission. If these demands are not followed then the result is expulsion from the homeland and territory of Latvia within seven days. The expelled person is guaranteed the right to submit to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration proof of groundlessness of the expulsion. The people who do not submit to this law will be called to account according to the procedure envisaged in the legislative acts of the Republic of Latvia. In the instances when the procedure of immigration, sojourn, and expulsion of foreigners and stateless people is determined by interstate agreements, these agreements and not the laws of the Reublic of Latvia are applied. This norm applies mainly to the troops of the former USSR stationed in Latvia.

Frozen Foreign Currency Recovered From Moscow

LD1106100192 Riga Radio Riga International in Latvian 0430 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Summary] In recent months the foreign currency fund of the Council of Ministers has recovered more than 500,000 U.S. dollars frozen in Moscow, but the larger part, 2.17 million U.S. dollars still remain inaccessible.

Lithuania

Butkevicius Meets CIS Border Troops Commander

LD1106082592 Vilnius Radio Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Lithuanian National Defense Minister Audrius Butkevicius met today with Colonel General (Karinichenko), commander of the CIS border troops. The meeting took place at the Russian cordon in Vistytis, Vilkaviskis Rayon, where the state borders of Lithuania, Russia, and Poland meet.

The sides discussed the issue of taking and handing over the border. Lithuanian serviceman have controlled the Lithuanian-Polish border since 8 June.

The Russian border guards, according to the press service of the Ministry of National Defense, are guarding only themselves on the Lithuanian-Polish border. There are 94 Russian soldiers and 18 officers, while the Lithuanian servicemen number 500.

Vagnorius Interviewed on Government's Tasks

LD1106083592 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Interview with Lithuanian Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius by Aras Luksas; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Luksas] First of all, allow me to congratulate you on behalf of all the radio listeners on this double occasion—after yesterday's voting in the Supreme Council in which, one could say, the government crisis was eliminated, and on your birthday today. I would like to ask you what the most important tasks of the government are before the upcoming elections to the Seimas?

[Vagnorius] First, thank you for the congratulations. I must admit that I do not feel very happy with this day because the work and troubles which we have been facing have not diminished. Our main tasks are to stabilize the market, prepare for the introduction of the litas, and try to create an independent power engineering system as soon as possible. That means that several important facilities must be built [passage indistinct] that we are sufficiently independent. As I already mentioned yesterday, it is very important to introduce order in our work and in the government structures so that the market economy [word indistinct] reform simply does not collapse.

[Luksas] But the conditions for the government's work have not essentially changed. Won't this hamper further work by the government?

[Vagnorius] I see it like this: In the nearest future we should [words indistinct] the Supreme Council would comply with our previous proposals, adopt those laws which have been submitted, and also would enable us to dismiss officials who fail to fulfill their duties. [passage indistinct]

Further on Remarks

OW1106134692 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1244 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Lithuanian premier Gediminas Vagnorius said in his interview for Baltfax that the government intends to stabilize the situation at the home market and prepare for the introduction of the republic's national currency.

The Lithuanian parliament Tuesday [9 June] declined Mr Vagnorius' resignation.

Mr Vagnorius underlines that his government will continue reforms. In his opinion, expeditious establishment of the republic's self-sustained power supply system is indispensable for the realization of the government's program. Among the other urgent problems the republic is facing, Mr Vagnorius pointed to the need to normalize the work at all the power levels "in order that the reform would not turn into a chaos".

Asked about any personal changes in the government, Mr Vagnorius answered: "it's not time to discuss them yet".

Political Struggle Sharpens After Referendum

PM1006163192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 92 First Edition p 7

[Report by Yuriy Stroganov: "Political Arena. Why Do We Owe Lithuania Many Billions? And Is This the Case?"]

[Text] Vilnius—As many politicians predicted, Lithuanian Prime Minister G. Vagnorius has not carried out his threat to resign. Clearly this was a step in a complex game on the republic's political scene whereby its social forces have become more and more polarized. It was a step before the referendum on the question of restoring the presidency, which has prompted doubters to call for a "firm hand." Which was indeed what G. Vagnorius—who has repeatedly called for special powers—himself wanted.

The referendum did not produce a positive result, and, instead of resigning, G. Vagnorius leveled accusations against the left-leaning parliament. As always, he criticized the procommunist majority, which is hampering reform, rejected accusations of incompetent economic management, and stated that Russia and the CIS countries owe Lithuania around 8-10 billion rubles.

As for the "procommunist majority," it is appropriate to recall that the opposition's ideas are also supported by factions that hold by no means communist views.

The referendum failure has exacerbated the political struggle.

"My opponents have seen to it that the government cannot function normally," was how G. Vagnorius interpreted the situation.

At a session of the republic's Supreme Council, V. Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, directly accused the Democratic Party of Labor of attempting to revive partyocratic power, arbitrary rule, corruption of officials, impotent law and order, and state dependence. Everything that the opposition is, in turn, accusing the authorities of.

Admittedly, V. Landsbergis had a "trump card":

"I have in my possession a document dated 3 May 1990—a report from Mr. Boldin, head of the Gorbachev apparatus archives:

"'Esteemed Vladimir Alekseyevich. I telephoned Tsaplin (deputy chairman of the Lithuanian KGB) from Vilnius. Yesterday the 'official' (Sakalauskas) went fishing with Brazauskas. The latter said that events would peak around 15-20 May (resources would run out). There is one solution—to dissolve parliament, because the current parliament will not remove Landsbergis and Prunskiene, but the problem is to find a pretext. Information about falsification of the elections by 'Sajudis' could be used (the Lithuanian Communist Party apparently has this information, but Brazauskas kept quiet about it). During the discussion Brazauskas said: 'After the dissolution of parliament some kind of rule will be needed. Even if it is a presidency, the republic has to be saved.'"

Brazauskas, now leader of the Lithuanian Democratic Party of Labor, but then first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee which had broken with the CPSU, answered this sensational report as follows: "It is slander, nothing more!"

Incidentally, many observers believe that Brazauskas' ratings have soared.

A. Kubilyus, senior secretary of the "Sajudis" Council, frankly stated that now that the referendum results are known there are two possible options for Lithuania—a coup either by the Red Army or by the nationalistically minded military. But A. Sakalas, leader of the "Sajudis" centrist parliamentary faction, rejected the accusation that the new majority in the Supreme Council had been preparing a coup or getting ready to join the CIS. The minority is now striving to win over some deputies from among its political rivals.

In this situation, the right-wingers, as was to be expected, took rapid action. A sitting of the "Sajudis" seimas session was held to discuss the political situation in the wake of the referendum failure.

The right-wingers are actively campaigning for new parliamentary elections [perevybory] or, to be more accurate, the election of a new Seimas, which they would like to hold in August-September this year. Moderates would like first to resolve the crisis in the government. V. Landsbergis is proposing a three-month moratorium on any changes to existing power structures. Until the Seimas elections?

Meanwhile, another seimas session was held in Vilnius—that of the main committee for the liberation of Lithuania. Its board has appealed to the public and political parties: The struggle is becoming increasingly acute, and crisis phenomena are being noted in parliament and the government. The committee's leadership well understands the essence of these phenomena: They are the results of an enormous historical responsibility, intensive struggle, and overtired people.

We cannot fail to agree with them about the need for political dialogue.

It is interesting to note the position of parliamentary deputy E. Petrovas. In his view, most of Lithuania's inhabitants currently hold a moderate position, which shows that people's interests are moving from the sphere of pure politics to the economy. And this probably means that the cards are held by the pragmatists, of whom more are to be found among left-wing deputies than among right-wingers...Incidentally, forecasts are good when they come true.

Guard Minister Suspends Political, Party Role

OW1006223892 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1725 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Minister of the Territorial Guard of Lithuania Audrius Butkevicius "will suspend his participation in all parliamentary and party structures while serving as minister of the guard", says a statement distributed in Vilnius Tuesday [9 June].

Butkevicius made the decision to guarantee the stable functioning of the security organs of Lithuania and so as not to be drawn into internal political struggles.

Police To Launch Antinarcotics Operation

OW1006223992 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1725 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On June 15 the Lithuanian police will undertake a large-scale operation to fight drug sales in the republic. BF's [BALTFAX] correspondent reports from Vilnius that the operation called "Mak-92" will involve the municipal, criminal and traffic police. Joint raids with the Customs Department and the border department of the Lithuanian Home Defense Ministry are planned.

The police notes the growth of drug related crime in the republic. In the past five months the police discovered and liquidated 800 kg of narcotics against 400 kg last year.

Fines for growing opium range in Lithuania from several hundred to one thousand rubles. A glass of threshed opium (nearly 75 g) costs on the black market about 300 rubles.

Financial Threat To Radio Vilnius Recedes

LD1006221992

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Radio Vilnius in English at 2300 GMT on 9 June broadcasts a five-minute report from the "Letterbox" feature on the financial situation facing Radio Vilnius.

The announcer says: "I suppose you heard my complaints early last month about the grim possibilities ahead of Radio Vilnius and how we were afraid that our broadcasting time would have to be considerably reduced if sufficient funds were not raised for the financing of our radio station. The impending threat has receded, at least for the time being, and at the moment we are fighting for survival, due to an acute shortage of journalists and translators with the departure of five of our former colleagues." The announcer adds that the answer to requests for broadcasts in German, Japanese and French "is a flat no. At the moment we are fighting a battle to be on the air as before, 30 minutes a day both in English and Lithuanian. And who knows, maybe in several years' time, when our fledgling state begins to thrive, maybe then we will be able to add a French, German and Japanese service."